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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 16. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
BURMA MARU	A. Kobayashi	4585	11 Jan.	28 Jan.
ANDES MARU	K. Takahashi	7772	16 Jan.	1 Feb.
HIMALAYA M.	G. Matsuki	5229	27 Jan.	12 Feb.
LUZON MARU	S. Kametaka	3980	3 Feb.	19 Feb.
CELEBES MARU.	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	28 Feb.

For Particulars Apply To
T. OHARA, MANAGER.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923 ..		
20th January ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND.. ..	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,932
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND.. ..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,333
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
19th January ..	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
2nd February ..	GAMARIA* ..	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA* ..	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA* ..	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923.		
26th January ..	SICILIA	
24th February ..	SOUDAN	5
26th March ..	SICILIA ..	
28th April ..	SOUDAN	
31st May ..	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Pongola for China.
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busra via Karachi
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
24th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
25th Jan. 23..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war & Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1229.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhobeys itches and other skin diseases. Guranteed. If not money back. Price per phail As. 12, 8 phails packing and Postage free.
SOVEREIGN AND CO.
11 and 12, Suparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeshi	5374	7 Jan.	27 Jan.
Saiko Maru	S. Aoyama	4882	10 Jan.	30 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5830	18 Jan.	15 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5854	20 Jan.	31 ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4562. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiolio
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. H. HYND,
Agent.

JUST UNPACKED
Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
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WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
FANCY BOW TIES	ETC. ETC. ETC.

Prices beat all competition.
Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.
J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
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IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B L THOSAR-
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0-and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, **BOMBAY.**
Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

CHAMPION
SPARKING PLUGS
are solely represented in BOMBAY and its Suburbs by
RANE Ltd., proprietors of:—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL PRICES ARE OFFERED
FOR { DOZEN LOT / ONE GROSS LOT / TWO GROSS LOT / THREE GROSS LOT

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SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SH P STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
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TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
We have just received for sale, Miscroscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's { Ague Mixture / Ague Pill
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala, Worli, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced men to work Bucyrus Steam Shovels. Apply stating salary required to the CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd. Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
A. C.15441.

WANTED—A clever FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Datia Ginning and Pressing Factory, having good experience in the line. Apply to DWARKADAS & CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R6163

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English and Gujrati with knowledge of cotton, share, gold and silver vaida business. Apply Box No. 8951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6161

WANTED—2nd CLASS ENGINEERS, Mill Fitters, Turners, Shorthand-Typists, Storekeepers, Clerks and Cooks. Apply personally LAWRENCE & NANU, Javeri Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
A R6164

AGENTS WANTED to push the sale of "RISE INDIA" sold for annas 4 per copy, and industrial Magazine for the development of India to become a Power and Prosperous. Apply to the Publishers, ADVERTISERS' DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE, 21 Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R6158

WANTED—(1) One INSPECTOR for District Police on Rs. 40 p.m. plus 10 horse allowance quarters free. (2) One HEADQUARTER INSPECTOR on Rs. 30 p. m. quarters free. Apply with testimonials stating age and qualifications to the Superintendent of Police Baswani State, Via Mhow, C.I.
A. C.15426.

WANTED—Qualified ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 100 per mensem, for about a year with chances of being confirmed on Rs 125 with future prospects. Previous experience of Bank Accounts necessary. Apply to the MANAGER, Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Nagpur City.
A R6152

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and two CLERKS, who read and write English. Rapid advancement for good work. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
A R6142

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, 8, 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—One hundred (100) English-knowing youths as paid or as volunteers to work at the Municipal Election on MONDAY the 29th instant. Apply personally to RANCHHODDAS HARJIVANDAS GANDHI, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party (C) Ward), Congress Committee Office, Princess Street.
A R6160

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JOURNALIST AND PROOFREADER knowing French, English Book-keeping, Typewriting and some short hand (French and English), seeks employment. Apply at once Box. No. 8947, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6148

FURNITURE—Energetic gent capable to secure profitable "Furniture" business is open for engagement as "CANVASSER" on reasonable terms Apply Box No. 8944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6145

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big pucca built GODOWNS Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, near Station. Apply there.
C R6097

BANGALORE.—TO LET—"LISMOYLE", a superb Bungalow on the High Ground. Richly furnished, extensive compound, beautiful gardens, garages. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply D. G. NAYLOR, 6, Infantry Road, Bangalore.
C R6154

TO BE LET—Big GODOWNS, pucca building to be let. Apply the undersigned for full particulars THE MERCHANT OIL MILL & CO., Love Lane, Hathibag, Mazagaon No. 10 Tel. Add 1152.
C R6155

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between 1 and 4 p.m (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

ADMIRABLY SUITED for shops, showrooms, Offices opposite old Custom House Fort, Floors 1, 2 and 3 and ground floor; can be suitably partitioned. Apply within as also to the Manager, RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL OFFICE, 20, Apollo Street, Fort (over Apollo Street Post Office.)
C.15440.

TO LET—Two big GODOWNS at Chinchbunder near Mandvi, measuring about 2,000 and 2,500 square feet respectively at the most reasonable rates. Apply to PURSHOTAM JETHABHAI JOSHI, Plot No. 33. Chinchbunder, Bombay.
C R6136

SPORTS.

ROCK DEW

RACING EXPERT'S EXCLUSIVE WIN SELECTION

Paid Rs. 514 for Win and Rs. 56 for Places.

He also gave his clients Vagrant, Knight of Clonmel, Voltage, Silver Streak (WIN); Delyar Jung, Farhan (Rs. 95,) Isfoog, The Minx, Plaxtol, Joy Girl, Mimi, Margaret Joyce.

WHAT MORE COULD YOU ASK ?

Write to Post Box 599, G.P.O., Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30, 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 86, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A Second hand PRESS for cotton bales. Write with full particulars to Rambhagatdas Surajbhan, 183-85, Kelbadevi Road Bombay.
P R6151

WANTED—Connections with direct importers of dyes from Germany for South ern India. German firms preferred. Appl G. P. O. Post Box 677, Bombay.
AR 16116

WANTED—BUSINESS in cotton, shares, gold and silver on commission. Apply ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM, Parekhwady, Girgaum Back Road.
P R6162

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R. A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One CERTIFICATE, bearing No. 34 for 300 shares of the Laxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., numbering from 4144 — 4443, standing in the name of V. P. Narichania. Any person finding the same is requested to return the same at the firm of Vadilal Purshotamdas, Khand Bazar, Bombay. If the certificate is not found within fortnight, Company will be asked to issue a duplicate.
PB R6135

FINANCIAL.

TO BE ADVANCED IMMEDIATELY Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs on mortgage of immovable properties. Apply Mr. MUNCHERSHAW CHOTHIA, Solicitor, Hummum Street.
R R6108

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEALERS in and purchasers of large quantities of borax can secure the best Himalayan borax by corresponding with Box No. 8942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6139

COTTAGE INDUSTRY—MATCH MANUFACTRUE.—Best and cheap substitute for wood and grass. Capital Rs. 500. For details correspond with BHANAP AND SONS, 5, Shukmohala, Indore, Central India.
T R6011

BOMBAY'S COTTON, SHARE, GOLD, SILVER, etc. Vaidais and ready goods, General Merchant and Commission Agents, Sha Shivlal Babulals Shop at Baroda Madan Japa Road and Branches, Bombay, Sha Govindji Parbhoodas Princess Street. Surat, Sha Chondoolal Govindji Chockbazar, Ahmedabad, Shabopulal Esverdass, Maneck Chowek.
T R6110

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Head Offices:—27, Military Square Lane.

Clients are requested to note that our Telephone No. is now 5582.

GEO. BROWN.
General Manager.
15437.

WANTED.

(1) Serviceable secondhand Steel Barrels (2) A Metre Gauge Locomotive, suitable for shunting service capable of taking hard curvature. Prompt delivery. Apply MYSORE DISTILLATION AND IRON WORKS Navsari Buildings, 4th Floor, Fort, Bombay.
R3149.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road, Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.

These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars, see printed Notices.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 5-1-1923.
C15330

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the High Court, Mr. N. H. Moos, Guardian of the property of minor BHAWANRAO alias ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA NIRGUDE, is prepared to receive private offers upto 25th January, 1923, for purchase of the 5/6th share and interest of the said minor in a certain piece of vacant land at Ghatkupar, District Thana, admeasuring 39 acres and 26¾ guntas (Akar Rs. 77-12). The acceptance of any offer which may be received will be subject to the sanction of the High Court.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS.
Guardian.

Bombay, 8th January, 1923.
C.15365.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank on THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing in the manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share, to Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 paid up shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 15 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 35 per share.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) B. N. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.

Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th December 1922.
C.15293.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3979 of 1921.

KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sanghvi Sadan, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) DOSSABHAI CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a Doctor by profession, residing at Gawalia Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of July 1922, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482 and 2947, Old Survey Nos. 536 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6,7,8/7837 9,10,11/7837, 12,13,14/7837, 15 16 17/7837, 18, 19/7837 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 498 to 517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3) 1279 (4) 1279 (5) 1279 (6) and 1280 and Street Nos. 1,1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E and 2 which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Yeshwant Parshram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the oart of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand and which said premises are at present in the possession of the receiver Kilachand Devchand.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109. Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C.15226.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the resolutions mentioned in the notice dated 5th January, 1923, having been passed at the Extraordinary General meeting of the shareholders held this day, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on Friday the 2nd February, 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to confirm the said resolutions as special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
KARSONDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
16th January, 1923.
C15447

NOTICE.

I, HEREBY NOTIFY all concerned that or my Agents here will not be responsible for any debts incurred by the Crew which have been signed off the Articles of the Disposals Board Tug "St. Aubyn."

R. NIMMO,
Master,
Tug "St. Aubyn."
15429

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under Instructions from Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji. On account and risk of Mr. Tribhowandas Devidas.—

246 Bags white Java sugar ex S. S. "Pasha." The above bags are lying at No. 10 Princes and Victoria Dock bonded Ware-house.—

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BICHROMATE OF POTASH, CYCLE COVER, TUBES, POLISHING MOPS, FELT BOBS, JERSEYS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

3 casks containing Bichromate of Potash about 22 cwts.
1 case Cycle Covers and Tubes.
2 cases containing Polishing Mops, Felt Bobs, Brushes, Flour Emery, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

4,000 Blue Woollen Jerseys.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Indo-Lusitanian Resources Development Co., Ltd., in Liquidation. Furniture belonging to the above Company, such as writing tables, chairs, Remington typewriter, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, tables, teapoys, cycles, show-cases, etc., etc.

Also furniture of a European gentleman.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1923, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 15, 36, Case No. 24, 44, Kolbhat Wadi (Kalbadevi).

Building St. Nos. 265, 271, 259, 263A, 255, 257, 574-578, Case Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, Chunam Kiln Lane, Bhindi Bazar (Parel Road).

Building St. Nos. 202, 204, Case No. 99, 1st Nawroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES HINGHANGHAT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Goods yard Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire:—

73 Bales Hinghanghat Cotton C. P. No. 1 R. R. 4644/85 Invoice No. 17 of 18-12-22 from Hinghanghat to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO PICTURE PLATEDWARE GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ICE REFRIGERATOR.

On THURSDAY, the 18th January 1923 in Gordon House, Landsdown Road, Apollo Bunder, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding dining table sideboard, dinner waggon dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show and cabinet, sweet-tone cottage piano, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, brass top centre table, palmstands, silk tapestry lined drawing room suit, Chesterfield chairs tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, English carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs cloth and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving bookstands and revolving chairs, ice box, rich picture glassware, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Captain A. F. Henriques, I.M.D. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
3rd instalment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL & PATHE COMIC

CINEMA MAJESTIC
THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
presents
The Super-gorgeous Production
SHISHUPAL WADHA
OR
RAJSOOYA YAGNA
Produced by
Hindoosthan Cinema Film Co.
See how Krishna the almighty helps Pandavas to fulfil the Rajsooya Sacrifice by divinely setting at naught the wily tricks of the Kaurawas.
Populor prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Our special programm this week
Topics of the ay
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Only two days more !
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
presents
HINDUSTHAN FILMS CO.'S PRODUCTION
Pandav—Vanvas.
Next week follows
Surekha Haran
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, ON
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 21st Jan. 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
Proprietor.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30)
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 21st January 1923 (P.M. Noon 3)
DRAUPADI
Managar.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd:
Daily at 6 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF THE MOTION PICTURE !

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15& 10 P. M.
NORMA TALMADGE'S
Latest Select Picture
THE WAY OF A WOMAN
A Story that pleases, thrills and holds you entranced every minute]

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
LOOK OUT!
NEXT SATURDAY January 20th
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE IDLE CLASS"
2 OF HIM
HIM AND HIMSELF
A riot of laughter from start to finish.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Madan Theatres, Ld. have made special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES
The second of this extraordinary Series
THIS WEEK
"THE IRON FIST"
featuring
The Mighty SANSONIA
THRILLS! SUSPENSE! ACTION!

The Bombay Chronicle Press IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD OR CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY OPPOSITE GOVINDJI VASANJI'S SHOP AND AT THE JUNCTION OF LAMINGTON ROAD AND GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Currim Latiff, Sulleman Latiff and Abu Bakar Latiff of the one part and Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 18th day of January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure now redeemed situate at Grant Road or Chunam Kiln Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 399, 399, New No. 13904, Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 8/7363 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2437, Street Nos. 454, 458 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharamdas Devidas on or towards the West by the said Chunam Kiln Street on or towards the North by the public road known as Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of Gossanee Bhagwanpuree Sadaspuree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

BETTER ASTROLOGER

Wonderful future events for 1 year with a full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100
„ „ Imports	—

EGYPTAIN FUTURE PRICES:—

New York Tone:—Declined owing to American selling.

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet ..		15.41
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels ..		18.60
New York, 11 a.m.	March ..	27.50
(As known in Liverpool at—	May ..	27.05
closing time.) ..	July ..	27.41
New Orients 10 a.m. ..	Mar. ..	27.10
	July ..	27.03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 16,

Months.	To-days Prices.
Jan.	15.43
Feb.	15,28
Mar.	15.70
April	—
May	15.00
June	..
July	14.76
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	13.91
Nov.	..
Dec.	..

EGYPTIANS:—

March	17.50
May	17.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Months	To-days prices.
Jan.	15,32—05
February	15.18—06
March	15.09—06
April	14.98—06
May	14.89—06
June	14.76—05
July	14.65—05
Aug.	14.43—03
Sept.	14.16—01
Oct.	13.84
Nov.	13.64
Dec.	13.56+01

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17.50+25
February	17.47+25
March	17.65+25
April	17.80+25
May	17.90+25
June	18.00+25
July	18.10+20
August	18.20+20
September	18.30+20
October	18.40+20
November	18.55+20

MANCHESTER MARKET.

—ner and extensive enquiry.
Yarns:—Encouraging demand, Prices Steadier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION,

Liverpool Jan. 16.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8.65
„ „	Fully Good	9.05
„ „	Fine	9.45
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.70
„ „	Fully Good	11.10
„ „	Fine	11.50
M. G. Broach	Good	12.45
„ „	Fully Good	12.85
„ „	Fine	13.25
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.55
„ „	Fully Good	8.95
„ „	Fine	9.35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 16.

Futures at New York	Jan.	27.13
	Mar.	27.32
	May	27.52
	July	27.25

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	15.32
	Mar.	15.09
	May	14.89
	July	14.65

London, Jan. 16.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/32 Steady.
Bar Gold £4-0-3 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/2 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 17.

To-day a further drop of 28 points has been reported in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation. In sympathy with lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 507 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May. On selling by a Japan House at the opening of the Bazar the prices eased to Rs. 505½. Later the values improved to Rs. 508½ on buying by another Japan House and Offices, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 507½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 506½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 506 and closed at Rs. 504. Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 464. Some Offices were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 468 and after fluctuating within a range of a rupee the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 467. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 451-2 and fluctuated between Rs. 452 and Rs. 449, some Offices sold Oomra March and tonight January, F. G. M. G. Bengal January was Rs. 371 and March Rs. 370½ nominal.

Offer indifferent for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was good, but the prices offered were low and the sales were consequently only moderate.

Tenders tenders are as follows:—

F. G. M. G. Bengal	500 Bales.
F. M. G. Oomra Bezar	100 Bales.
Fine Oomra Nos. 1	1,500 Bales.
Up-Country Dealers are as under:—	
For Fine M. G. Bengal	1,000 Bales.
For M. G. Bengal	1,500 Bales.
For M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	2,000 Bales.
For M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	100 Bales.
Total	5,500 Bales.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

[illegible]

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Wolf & Co. dated Liverpool the 16th instant:—

"Market opened unchanged to 5 points lower closing quiet business India."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS, (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	..	April May	504
Fully Good Bengal	..	Dec.-Jan.	369
F. G. Bengal	..	March	369
Fine Oomra	..	Dec.-Jan	467
„ „	..	March	448

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..	507
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	370
Fully „ „	March ..	370
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	466
„ „ ..	March ..	450

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

Description	Super-Fine	For	Good	Goods
M. G. Bengal and sind				
Punjab	410	395	375	360
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	490	475	460	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	525	510	495	..
M. G. Central P, No. 2.	510	495	480	..

RECEIPTS,

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 1 p.m. on 16th Jan, 1921.

Cotton	10631	Bales.
Wheat	6888	Cwt.
Linseed	17,94	„
Rape, etc.	1,363	„
Gingellyseed	5,102	„
Poppyseed	728	„
Groundnuts	17,879	„
Castorseed	4,209	„
Rice	2,0235	„
Myrabollams	3,406	„
Cottonseed	20,851	„
Mowraseed	401	„
Gram	3,171	„
Juwar	1095	„
Masur	167	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajra	9,102	„
Coal	1,100	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 17.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-10-0.
Bars Gold forward 25-10-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 25-5-0.
Bars Silver ready 82-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 82-1-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 79-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 450.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 480.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 470.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 155¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 150¾.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 322.
London Gold ready—sh. 89-3.
London Silver ready—d. 32-8.
London Silver forward—d. 31-4.
Tone of Silver—Quiet. India and China bought and sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.66-5/8.
French Exchange Frcs 68.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.80.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 75.10.
Italian Exchange Liras 95.10.
German Exchange Mrks 74000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 99/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.

SHARES.

Market closed strong with speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 90, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

	Rs.
Bank Telegraphic	[illegible]
Bank Demand	[illegible]
Doc. Acceptances 2m/s	[illegible]
Fie Demand	[illegible]
American Dollars	322
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	235
Japan	155
Singapore	175 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th A. M.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Buyer Rs. a. p.	Seller Rs. a. p.	Terms Delivery	Buyer Rs. a. p.	Seller Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	60 0 0	7 9 0			
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 6 0			
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	50 0 0	7 12 0			
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 12 0	10 4 0			
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0			
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 8 0	10 12 0			
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0			
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 4 0	12 12 0			
Teelseed, White 85-45 ..	70 0 0	14 2 0			
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	67 0 0	13 8 0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 0 0			
Teelseed Black	61 0 0	12 4 0			
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0			
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 0 0			
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 2 0			
Barley	52 6 0				
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 8 0			
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	30 0 0	5 3 0			
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Wheat May	7 10 0				
Linseed May	12 6 0				

OGALE GLASS WORKS.

The Ogale Glass Works at Ogalewadi in Satara District, occupy a premier place among glass works in the country. Started only three years ago and on a small scale, the works have expanded into a large factory and a garden settlement. The industry was handicapped in the beginning as the promoters mainly depended upon foreign experts, but now one of the Ogale brothers has fully qualified himself by studies in glass technology in England, Germany and America. The garden settlement of Ogalewadi owes its existence to the fostering parental care of the Chief of Aundh and the zealous efforts of the Ogale Brothers. In addition to the manufacture of chimneys globes and silvered decoration balls the factory is now manufacturing glass fooling tiles, table dishes, and a variety of fancy electric shades. The samples displayed before us speak for the high class effects obtained by this indigenous industry and the articles, in point of finish as well as prices compare favourably with imported glassware of a similar type. The industry deserves the patronage of the Indian public.

BURMA RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

The prices in the rice market fell again on Monday despite the arrangement that all shipments by the Rice Marchants Association would be with the Scindhia Steam Navigation Coy. The cause of the drop was the reported ample supply of cheap foods tuffs to India against which Burma rice could not complete at the present rates. The German position in Europe was another factor.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.952 inches.
Temperature of Air	76.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70.3 „
Dew Point	67.5 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.741 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 „
Minimum temperature of Air	70.5 „
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight	N,NW,NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	119 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	23	[illegible]			
W	24				
Th	25				
Fr	26				
Sa	27				

"TWELVE O'CLOCK AND ALL'S WELL"

Thus cried out the village crier as he went about the town.

When you reach late hours of life, will you be able to cry out "ALL'S WELL"?

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will guarantee safety and comfort for you in the late hours of your life.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Head Office :—
Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY LD

HEAD OFFICE 2&3 Lall Bazar Street. CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1912.
WANTED AGENTS ON COMMISSION & SALARY.

RETRENCHMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The term of office of the Executive Councillorship of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah will expire in March next, but the atmosphere is already thick with rumours and speculation as to his probable successor. I am, however, not concerned here with the question "Who should succeed him", but an allegedly different question for the earnest consideration of which Sir Ibrahim's retirement and the present financial stringency afford an excellent opportunity. That question is the reconstruction of the present strength of the executive Council from four to two Members as a necessary administrative measure [illegible] reform in the Government of India.

[illegible] was constituted [illegible] cutting up the number [illegible] Executive Councillors to [illegible] and three [illegible] The popular [illegible] to retain [illegible] the European element [illegible] number of Executive [illegible] being reduced as [illegible] contrary of the [illegible] subjects under 3 [illegible] Whatever [illegible] which prompted [illegible] to remove [illegible] on [illegible] ex- [illegible] only each [illegible] caring more [illegible] self and [illegible] taking of [illegible] a crucial [illegible] when the [illegible] being on the [illegible] pie that can [illegible] a welcome relief [illegible] thus creating a [illegible] would be indicative [illegible] of the Government, in a topsy-turvy [illegible] cut off the [illegible] on bills.

[illegible] reason, it is a reasonable [illegible] efficient administration [illegible] of executive should [illegible] possible in numbers. Moreover [illegible] was told by a "Civilian" [illegible] the "Times of India" one of [illegible] solving the most thorny questions [illegible] the country, re the [illegible] by reducing the [illegible] employed in [illegible] minimum necessary. The [illegible] cost in the Executive [illegible] to an automatic ex- [illegible] by a European, I, Sir Ibrahim's place [illegible] by one [illegible] filled up at all, or if at [illegible] be only for such period [illegible] necessary for one of the two European members to serve out his full term of office.

I may here point out that in the case of the Bombay Government, the Retrenchment Committee appointed by them have already recommended that while the strength of the Executive Council may be reduced by two, one of the Ministerships may also be abolished, thus bringing the total strength to two Executive Councillors, and two Ministers. Why should not the Bombay Government also take a similar course by not filling up Sir Ibrahim's place and abolishing a Ministership at the next elections? I trust, Sir, H. E. Sir George Lloyd will give a thought to this matter before inviting any one to fill up the post which will shortly fall vacant.—Yours, etc.

"COMMON SENSE."

The Working Committee of the Thana District Congress Committee adopted a resolution declaring boycott of Councils as recommended by the Gaya Congress was not in the interest of the nation and suggesting to convene a special session of the Congress or meeting of the Working Committee to reconsider the situation.—(A. P.).

In Multan a horrible murder has been perpetrated by some unknown persons who have thrown the body in the Municipal Garden after completely mutilating it.—(A. P.)

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

[illegible]

"THE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave you to an editorial note published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of January 15 and headed "The Corporation and the Improvement Trust"? The insinuations and innuendoes appearing therein are quite unjustified. Government is in no way to blame for the delay in handing over to the Corporation the administration of the Improvement Trust and to say that nothing has been done by Government in the matter is untrue.

The draft bill providing for the transfer was forwarded to the Municipality and the Improvement Trust on February 26, 1921 nearly two years ago in order that the views thereon of these two bodies might be obtained. Repeated reminders have been addressed to them, but the only reply received has been that the matter is still under consideration.

Government has done all that it can do in this matter, which obviously cannot get any further until the two bodies concerned have expressed their opinion on the bill which gives legal sanction to the transfer.

Moreover, the writer of the note referred to is entirely wrong in his assumption that the subject is a reserved subject in charge of a Member of Council as the City Improvement Trust is now an adjunct of the Development Department. The Improvement Trust being one of the transferred subjects allotted to the Minister for [illegible] and Co-operation.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOY MURDERED BY A FISHERMAN.

TRANPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Fakira Dhana vs. The King-Emperor.

Before The Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, Sessions Judge of Broach. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts briefly are these:—

The accused Fakira, a Machhi by caste is an old fisherman of Sarod between 60 and 70 years of age bent and lame. He is charged with the murder of a young boy between 8 and 9 years of age named Ranchodia Jiva by throttling him in the water of the River Mahi on the 10th July 1922. The facts alleged were that Ranchodia the deceased left home after a meal and went down to the Mahi River to play in the water. Between 15 to 20 boys all on similar intent collected as usual and played in the water for some time. The boys had all stripped leaving their clothes on the top of the bank and one boy Rama Hira, who could not swim got on the bank and watched the others playing in the water. According to this boy Rama the deceased Ranchod who had been playing for some time in the water came out and stood on the bank for a minute or two and the accused who had come down and sat on the bank suddenly came forward, seized Ranchod by the arm and began to drag him down the slope towards the water. Ranchod began to cry out. Thereupon the accused stuffed the end of his dhotar into the boy's mouth and almost simultaneously with the other hand let go the arm and seized Ranchod by the throat, dragged him down the slope into the water, and held him under it. By this time all Ranchod's companions fled terrified. Bai Jamni, the mother of the deceased Ranchod happened to go to the river. She made different statements before the Police and the Sessions Court. In the Sessions Court it came out that she was not an eye-witness of the crime. All her knowledge was derived from Rama and the fact that she saw accused coming up the bank apparently straight out of the water as his legs were wet due to contact with something in the water.

For the defence the case was that it was a case of accidental drowning and that the marks on the boy's mouth, neck and throat were due to contact with something.

LOWER COURT'S VIEW.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed "I see absolutely no reason for disagreeing with the sub-Assistant Surgeon that the boy was dead before he was pusned under water; that death was due to throttling and the injuries and their nature preclude entirely any chance that the body was drowned accidently. I am asked to disbelieve Rama, because there were many discrepancies in his statements made before the police and in this Court. In spite of there apparent discrepancies I believe this boy was an eye-witness. The motive alleged is that the accused had a son about 8 or 9 who was murdered for the sake of a few paltry ornaments. In the course of the investigation the Police searched the house of Jiva Dewa, father of Ranchod. Accused is said to have brooded over the murder of this boy and going to the river and seeing the boys of his son's own age playing there and then seeing the son of the suspected murderer of his own son so near and so happy, he lost self-control and acting on the law of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth killed the son of the suspected murderer, or of the person whom accused believed to be the murderer To Western ideas this would be impossible but here we are dealing with the East, and ideas of vengeance in this district are by no means extinct In view of the fact that accused was named as the murderer of Ranchod before it was ascertained that Ranchod was actually murdered; in view of the fact that when the body was found there were distinct marks of foul play; in view of the fact that the medical evidence shows that death was due to throttling and not to drowning and in view of the fact that the evidence of the eye-witnesses who are all boys is probable and credible I agree with the assessors that Ranchod was murdered by the accused."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"We have heard everything which could be said in favour of the accused in this case. No doubt some of the facts connected with the death of the boy in the case were unusual, but the evidence of the condition of the body when it was taken out of the water, and the evidence of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who examined it, even though the examination was 44 hours after the death, is conclusive to my mind that the boy was murdered. The only person who could have committed the murder was the accused, who undoubtedly was sitting on the bank at the place where these boys were playing in the water. The evidence of the boy's comrades shows that when the deceased came out of the water the accused seized him by the throat and dragged him down the slope towards the water and taking him into the water hold him under water. All that is consonant with the medical evidence. There is no reason whatever why, assuming for the moment that the boy was accidentally drowned, his companions, should have brought a charge of murder against the accused.

It was suggested that the mother of the boy made an absolutely false complaint because her husband had been charged by the accused with having murdered his boy. But it is now proved that the mother was not an eye-witness of the crime, but was only going towards the river to call her son in, and before she could get into sight of her son, the witness Rama met her and gave her certain information. There can be no doubt that Rama who could not swim was sitting on the bank and watching the others playing in the water, and was in a position to see what was going on. He told the mother that he saw the accused killing her son. If he had seen the accused when deceased came out of the water, drag him towards the water holding him by the neck it was quite natural that he should get frightened and run away. I see nothing suspicious in Rama when he met the mother telling her that he had seen the accused killing her son on the bank. Though it is found that she was not an eye-witness, the fact remains that Rama gave her the information and if on that she said she had witnessed the crime, the falsehood does not really weaken the case for the prosecution Once it is found to be established that the deceased was murdered, then the whole of the evidence points to the accused as being the person guilty of the murder The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed."

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta with Mr. R. T. Thawor appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

20-22-4789-21—Malvi M K and Co, Mulji Bharmal, Keshovji Gangaram and anr. Unmalla P and P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

5174-22—K and G.—Esmail Deoji—Adamali Alibhai Suratwalla.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

1775-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal, v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

3966-22—Malvi M K and Co—Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt—Laxmibai widow and others—Dubash and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

5470-22—Captain and V—Pallonji Edulji Plumber Feroze J Mullaferoze Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4543-22—G B Pandya, Jamsetji Dossabhoy Bharucha v Merwanji Hormusji Doongarsi, Payne and Co.

3799-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Framroz Bapuji Amin and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3800-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Hormusji Maneckji Chowna and ors, Dallas and Co.

4293-22—Mantri and Co, Ahmed S Moloobhoy and anr v Bai Jerbai Dinshaw.

4538-22—Jehangir and S, Shaik Hussanbhai Mulla Lookmanji Khatri v Hirabhai Jiwanji Mehta and ors, Mulla and M.

4594-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Bai Hayalboo widow.

4625-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Hyder Miya Rassool and ors.

4097-22—Thakoredas and D Norandas Ambaram Madhowji Tricumji Dharmsy, D and C.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H—Zaveri Jindamal Hiralal Hyderabadwalla and others—Gulamali Mohmad Hussein and others.

4756-22—Madhowji and Co Husseinbhay Ahmedbhay—Kunji Ahmedbhay—Kunji Ahmed Ardeshir H D and Co.

4796-22—M V Gokhale Purshotam Keshoji Ebrahimji Amiji.

4076-22—Pandia and Co—Purbhudas Keshovji Gokuldas Doongarsey and others—Matubhai J and M.

4862-22—Sroff and L—Ardeshir Shapulji Narielwalla The Carlisle Dairy Co Dubash and Co.

4944-22—Mantri and Co Abdulla Jaffer Hassan Nathi and another.

4966-22—Wadia G and Co, Jamsetji Ardeshir v F Campbell.

4961-22—Merwanji K and Co. Akbarally Gulamalli Rangwalla and another v Rupchand Rangidas and others

3510-21—Captain and V, Nanibai widow of Parekh and another v Mantri and Co.

4362-22—Mirza and M Nurudin Shaik Adam and Co. v Rudolph Randove, Kharas and Co.

4691-22—Thakordas and Co, Meghji Murji v Sharafali Bhai Karim and others, Rustomji and Gin., Mehta L and Co.

4772-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Morarji Keshavji and another v. Vaidya Trimbaklal Jatashanker and others Jamsetji R and D.

4851-22—Daphtary F and D., Ramchandra Bhawan and others v J V Mehta, Shah and Ch.

4886-22—Dharamsy D and Co, Mohmad Hussein Mukba v R D Khohker and others.

Mukba v R D Khohker and others.

5023-22—Mehta L and Co. Rasulbhai Jimabhay Khavadia v Ahmed Azad Munsni.

5052—Captain and V, Merwanji Pestonji Hakimji and another v Georg Henry Baker.

5053-22.—Tyabji D and Co. Lakhmidas Rawji Hairsee v Ratansi Raghowji and others Ferreira and V.

5055-22—Judah and S, Tukaram Ashana Yengore v Vinayak Dinanath and other, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

2867-20—Merwanji K and Co. Ahmed Moosa Motiwalla and Sons v Sha Girdharlal Jesingdas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1180-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Ambabai widow v Vithaldas Dayaldas, Jamsetji R and D.

4715-22—Parulker M and B, Abdulla Ellias v Mahomed Hussein Haji Abdul Rehman and others, Little and Co., Dubash and Co.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINISTER OF DECREE.

170-20—Mulji Th. and Co., Bhagdandas Trimbuklal v Ratansey Kanji, Malvi M R and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4076-22—Sabnis G and S, Maneckji Hormusji Mody v Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkishore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhai Hirachand and other Ramanlal and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co.

3220-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Chimanlal Premchand v Maquiram Dayamal and others Amarchand and M, Purnatand and Cl.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

488-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Yusf Galamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab v Suzocki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shashona v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3310-20—Jamsetji R D, Ramji Mowji and others v Mistri Madhowji Lakhmandas, Shroff and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

5424-22—Motichand and D, Bankeylal Gopinath Taliwalla v David A Meer Kanga and S.

5435-22—Wadia G and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta v Sorabji Framji Vicaji, Mulla and M.

75-21—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Spg. and Wg Co Ltd v Ramkisson Babulal G B Pandiya.

131-21—Daphtary F and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and K.

133-21—Unwalla P and P, Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulam Husein, Tyabji D and Co.

134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Malvi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Sayanna, Malvi M R & Co.

158-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

161-21—In Person—Sakarchand Dhullaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

3629-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Haji Noormahomed Oosman and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3278-19—Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Mahomed Hussein Mahomed Jaffer Loongekar v Captain and V.

3280-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Malik Ysoof Abdulrehman Thakar, Captain and V.

3673-19—Payne and Co, Kaikusru Sorabji v Dhanjishaw Maneckji Rundetra, Ardeshir H D and Co.

910-21—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Ardeshir Irani v Daulatbai widow and others, Rustomji and G, Mulla and M, and In Person.

1765-21—Shroc and V, Fatmabai widow and others v Mahomed Ebrahim Haji Peermahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3004-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Fazalbhai Habibulla and others, Edgelow G W & Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co, Bhugwandas Tribhowandas v Popatlal Naran, Amin and D.

3045-20—Craigie B and C, Tricumdas Madhowji v Jugjivan Gokuldas, Jamsetji R and D.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Wadilal Purshotam v Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

3347-20—Motichand and D, E K Shrinivasrao v Siddamsetty Mullaih, Mulla and M.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A correspondent writes:—"The election of Fellows to the University of Bombay is drawing near and as usual canvassing is going on on behalf of candidates. One of them at least who should be in the University Senate is Mr. V. P. Vaidya who during his term of Fellowship strenuously fought for reform in the constitution of the Senate. Unfortunately, he has been out of the Senate for the last three years and the question of reforming the constitution of the Senate is still hanging fire. It is a significant comment on the present constitution of the Senate that while there have been important changes effected in the constitution of Municipalities, Port Trust, Legislatures, the University alone seems to remain unaffected by the spirit of the times. Surely it is not meant that an institution concerned with education is in no need for change. The study of vernaculars is another question, Mr. Vaidya wants to make his own if he is selected. Every self-respecting people has recognised that their education must be through their mother-tongue. We, however, have lagged behind though even now it is not too late to begin."

NEW METHOD OF CONTROLLING SUGARCANE PEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 15.

Dr. Kannan of the Department of Agriculture, Mysore, is reported to have devised a very simple method of controlling the notorious pest of sugarcane, known as the borer. It is stated that the annual damage caused by this insect is estimated at 60,00,000 dols. in the United States and at Rs. 30,00,000 in India. The pest is equally serious in the West Indies, Java and other sugarcane growing countries of the world. Trials are said to have shown that the damage can be reduced from 50 per cent. to as low as 2 per cent. of the early shoots of cane and the cost represents no more than the wages of a labourer for the first three months of the growth of cane for every five acres.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 17.

S S Taisoken Maru, Gatch, Sabang.
S S Andes Maru, Takakashi, Kobe.
S S Usuri Maru, Kalow, Hakram.
S S Kura, Lie, Abadanmh
S S Barala, Mallet Busreh.
S S British Knight, Charkson, Grangemouth.
S S Berne, Rees, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances:—

S S Garada Gibson, Colombo.
S S Bamora, Hull, Busreh.
S S Warfield, Steel Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kura for Mahomerah.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Siomese Prince for Antwerp.
Steamer Chinese Prince for Dunkirk.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada 3215 tons, Captain H H. Gibson sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo with ballast.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora 1877 tons, Captain J. Hull sailed yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warfield, 3802 tons Captain R Steel sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo

S S Taisoken Maru:—Maru Line steamer Taisoken Maru 1708 tons Captain K Katoh arrived yesterday in harbour from Sabang with ballast

S S Andes Maru:—The O S K steamer Andes Maru 4846 tons, Captain K Takakashi arrived yesterday in harbour from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Usuri Maru:—The Maru Line steamer Usuri Maru 4464 tons, Captain H Kajow arrived yesterday in harbour from Kardiff with a cargo of coal.

S S Kura:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Kura 1220 tons Captain F. Lie arrived yesterday in harbour from Abandon with Liquid fuel oil.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller arrived yesterday in harbour from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Knight:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Knight 3137 tons Captain A Clarkson arrived yesterday in harbour from Grangemouth with ballast.

S S Berne:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Berne 1899 tons, Captain Reed arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Gazana, 3190, Karachi, 19/1, M M and Co.
5 Canara 3889, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
7 Traunstenfels, 3923, Hamburg N.F. Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai, 24/1, M M and Co.
9 Queda, 4944, Genoa, 20/1, M M and Co.
10 Karagala 3647 Africa 24/1, M M & Co.
11 Kamakura Maru, 3644, 25/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 19/1, Graham & Co.
15 Mantua, 5889 London, 20/1, M M & Co.
16 Chupra 2962, London 20/1, M M Co
17 Antor 2265 Hull, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Nizam, 3234, Calcutta, 19/1, T M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busreh, 19/1 M M Co.
16 Farignana 2284 Genoa, 31/1 M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK

A Saikoh Maru, 3104, Kobe, 18/1, Y K Kaisha.
D & E Burma Maru 2822, Japan 28/1, O S Kaisha.
F Alipore, 3341, Japan, 26/1 M M & Co.,
G Jalatarang, 1463, N F. N.F., Scindia S N Co.
H Warora, 1336, Busreh N.F. M M Co.
N Alnoss, 2235, Dunkerk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 26th January, Agent P. and O. Co.
Malwa due about 19th January P and O. Co.
Khyber due about 2nd February P & Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O. Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gamaria due about 21st January, Agent B S N Co.
Masula due about 27th January) Agent B I N Co
Mundra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Pruth (not fixed), Agent M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Rangoon due about 19th January, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 20th January, Agent Graham Co.
Clan Macnab due about 22nd January, Age J F Co.
Trafford Hall due about 22nd January, Agent K N Co.
Melford Hall (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Murdoch due about 15th February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Massilia due about 18th Jan., Agent Graham and Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino due about 20th January, Agent J F Co.
City of Florence (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agen Graham Co.
Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 20th January, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria due about 20th January, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Sirena due about 27th Jan., Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Westminster, 17th January, Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Muroran Maru due about 20th January. Agent N Y K.
Ava Maru due about 27th January, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 5th Feb., Agent O S K.K

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera due about 26th January, Agent and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Karapara due about 27th February, Agent I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Acera (not fixed), Agent D M Khandvani.

EXPORTS

Jan. 15.

S S [illegible]ia for London:—5 bales fox's skin, [illegible] goatskins, 26 bales sheep skin tanned, [illegible] wool, 4 cwt. chinnia seed, 3 Paramanand.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—32 bales Ind. wool raw, The Bombay Co.; 20 bales Ind wool raw, M Nissim; 30 bales Ind. wool raw, L Kunjpal; 220 bales Ind. wool raw, V. Goomersej 82 bales Ind. wool raw, H. Bulkisandas; 80 bales Uganda cotton Lyon Lord and Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—20 cwt. [illegible] castings, A D Meyer.

S S Cheera for London:—116 cwt. kismish, M M I Aisber; 12 cwt printed boows, Lorimer Bros.

S S Cheera for Hiddlesbro:—500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—200 bales clean cotton fly, H E Bode 168 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—55 Bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Warfurted for Hamburg:—1020 cwt weed seed D B Khan.

S S Warfeifer for Antwerp:—12 bales hemp, G Munoji.

S S Anglo Colombian for Hull:—318 cwt myrabolams, P. Mathoordas 1001 cwt myrabolams, C. Jivanlal; 26000 cwt cotton seed, Rally Bros.; 4000 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon.

S S Anglo Colombian for Dunkirk:—660 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 220 bales Ind. cotton raw K. Devchand; 825 bales Ind. cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt ground nut, Louis Dreifus.

S S Aluess for Dunkirk:—55 bales clean cotton waste C. Peraj.

S S Farignana for Porto Farraira 1500 tons, manganese ore K M Nathoo.

S S Queda for Genoa:—150 bales cty, cotton fly, D Bhanji; 400 tons old iron scraps K M Nathoo.

S S Farignana for Genoa:—30500 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Quiloa for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y C Trading.

S S Quiloa for Yokaichi:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Quijoa for Kobe:—301 bales Ind cotton raw, N Futchelly, 2000 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha 500 bales Ind cotton raw Y C Trading.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—75 cwt shark fins, R Janalbhoy; 130 cwt shark fins, A Chaglor; 61 cwt shark fins, A Damji. 13 cwt fish maws, R Damji; 37 cwt shark fins A J Chakuttensalja.

S S Kamakara Maru for Kobe:—220 bales Ind cotton raw, N Futchelly 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, M H Hirji; 60 cwt gum Arabic, M H Deldasti; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 200 bales Ind, cotton raw Suzuki.

S S Kamakara Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw Y C Trading.

S S Kamaraka for Yokaichi:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y C Trading; 1200 bales Ind cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Indfl cotton raw Rally Bros&; 1200 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha. 400 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokaichi:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Kobe:—318 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.; 100 bales Ind cotton raw, H Nensey, 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha. 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat.

S S Saikoh Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Saikoh Maru for Moji:—300 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw Suzuki:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Sassoon J David; 500 bales Ind cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Ind. raw coton Y K Kaisha; 400 bales Ind raw cotton, Suzuki.

S S Alepore for Yokohama:—10 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 16.

S S City of Durban from Manchester. Agent Killick Nixon:—158 bales cottons, 207 cases cottons 56 bales cotton yarn, 107 cases cotton yarn 17 cases artificial silk, 5 cases spun silk yarn; 65 bales bleached cotton piece goods 9 cases bleached cotton p. goods; 250 bales old news paper 20 cases leather belting 11 cases household soap 6 cases toilet soap 6 cases tooth powder; 14 cases doings; 81 barrels lubricating oil.

From Liverpool:—62 bales cottons 68 cases cotton; 5 cases cotton yarn 49 cases artificial silk yarn 10 cases biscuits; 50 cases candles; 40 cases glue 170 cases canned goods; 50 drums disinfecting fluid; 10 cases vengusa cream 200 kegs soda crystal 37 drums calcium chloride 210 kegs paint 60 drums paint 1850 boxes common soap; 132 cases toilet soap 8 cases perfumed spirit 17 cases umbrella 41 bale paper 67 bales old news paper 50 cases bottled beer 161 casks tiles, 249 cases tiles

S S Jalatarang from Karachi. Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Company:—16 bales P. cotton 356 bags wheat flour, 103 bags rowa, 899 bags rice 1296 bags gram dhall; 64 bags dry ginger; 14 bags cocoanuts 104 bags sugar; 14 bdles carpets, 66 cases G. drug, 2311 pcs teak sleepers 36 pcs. teak scantlings.

S S Mour from Bankok. Agents F F Campbell;—1824 pcs. teak squares, 853 pcs. teak planks; 55100 pcs. teak scantling 5944 bdles teak scantlings, 5499 bdles teak scantlings; 767 pcs. yeng sleepers; 7 bdles raw silk 25 bgs. white pepper, 19 boxes said to contain Rs. 57,000.

A correspondent wires from Jubbulpore under date Jan. 15:—

The Mussalmans of Jubbulpore assembled in a public meeting passed a resolution expressing strong resentment against the policy of the Provincial Educational Department depriving the Urdu language all State assistance and solely patronising two vernaculars Hindi and Marathi, asking the C. P. Administration to consider the importance of the Urdu language and suggesting the formation of a Provincial committee to take practical steps to ensure success for its objects.

We are given to understand that Mr. Khimchand A. Mehta of Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers, Medows Street, is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation from the C Ward.

The Darwha Paraganna Conference was held at Darwha on Jan. 14th, under the presidency of Mr. Kane, M.L.C. Resolutions supporting the formation of the Das Party and pronouncing the Government resolution on the "begar" committee's report as unsatisfactory were passed.

The proceedings against one Labh Singh of Ferozepur under Section 107, C. P. Code, have been withdrawn by the Punjab Government, on his signing an undertaking to be of good behaviour.

THE NEW PARTY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be useful in every way if we learn to call a thing by its correct name. There is a tendency to minimise the evil caused by the inconsiderate formation of a new party by Mr. Das and his followers. They say they will remain within the Congress, trying to convert a minority into a majority. Meanwhile they will have their own party and they will carry on propaganda throughout the country in favour of their own declared objects. Let us not be misled by these innocent phrases. Behind these declarations is the clear cut purpose of nullifying the Congress resolutions and of dividing the country. There is no use in hiding from ourselves and the country the plain fact that it is a split and the Congress in its own interests will have to devise means to protect itself. The energy of the Congress will be divided. If there was a time when the nation ought to have offered a united front undeterred by repression cold and calculating, it was now. If there was any difference of opinion, it should have been relegated to oblivion and all Congressmen should have stood beside the Congress. With the attitude of the bureaucracy daily stiffening, it was indeed the worst move on the part of Mr. Das to retire into the cave of Adullam. Does he mean to say that the condition of war so to say declared by Mahatma Gandhi and ably supported by himself so long has ceased? Has he got better terms now? Has the attitude of the bureaucracy been relaxed in any way? If we are at war with the bureaucracy still, are we to sink our differences and battle with it or are we to widen the gulf between the parties and establish a new party within or without the Congress? Mr. Kelkar never said a wiser thing than when he christened the party as Council party. Council party it is and Council party it will remain: a party that will seek Swarajya through the Councils like Mr. Srinivasa Shastri who said that self-determination to India at present could only mean that which had been brought about by legislature. The time was quite inopportune for the formation of a new party in petulant anger. One would not expect a general to desert his post because his plan of action has not been accepted. But Mr. Das left the presidential chair and straightway proclaimed a new party. This new party will surely degenerate into an anti-Congress party. It will oppose the Congress wherever it can publicly and privately and by every means. Already it has been declared that the party need not retire from the Congress Executive in Districts or Provinces where they have a majority. They will try to keep these Congress bodies in their own hands to carry on evidently their own propaganda. It means that so far as these Districts are concerned the Congress does not exist. While it is true that the mandate theory need not be carried to extremes, it is equally true that the sort of license claimed by the New party cannot be allowed by the Congress in the least. The Working Committee of the Congress that is shortly to meet in Bombay would do well to pay its attention to this danger. It is a new and trying situation Such a situation is unique in the history of the Congress. But it should be remembered that the Congress has to win Swarajya from a third party and it cannot afford to fight the bureaucracy with a divided camp and troops fighting between themselves. The utmost confusion is bound to ensue if the new party does not exercise due caution. While claiming liberty to work out its programme, it should see that it does not interfere with the Congress executive and Congress work. Mr. Das personally wants liberty of action for himself and for others. But the miscellaneous crew of malcontents he leads may be altogether of a different opinion and they may try their hand at breaking the Congress Committees before they have a chance of breaking the Councils. The different Congress Committees have to guard themselves from this danger and the Working Committee also will have to be on the watch to see that the mischief does not spread. The Working Committee will have also to consider the mandate theory, its application and exceptions. The Indian National Congress is neither a Parliament nor a Party. The very fact that there is a creed shows that it is not a Parliament, excluding all those who want a growth within the British Empire itself. It is not strictly a party. It is mid-way. Like the constitution of nations, the constitution of the Congress has to grow. Faced with the prospect of an actual rebellion within its own ranks, the Congress cannot afford to look on with indifference. If there is no provision in the constitution, it will have to be made. From the khaddar down to the volunteer's pledge not to mention the question of Council boycott which alone was the cause of split according to Mr. Kelker who is certainly not an "upstart", the Council party will oppose the Congress. In what way will the presence of the Council party within the Congress help the Congress? We should always remember that the Congress has to fight bureaucracy and a divided force will ensure defeat. The Working Committee, will have to consider how far the doctrine of 'liberty of conscience' can be allowed within its ranks. Difference of opinion is no doubt a sign of vitality, if however it ends in common action. But what if it leads to a division of forces? Already there is a good deal of loose talk and Mr. Das wants liberty to interpret the Congress resolutions as he likes and whether he should act according to Congress resolutions or not is only a question of expediency with him. We have to face some hard facts and his is one of them. Let us leave sentiment aside and first realise that the Congress can expect from Mr. Das and much more from his miscellaneous crew nothing but opposition. It lies of course with Mr. Das, if indeed the malcontents allow him so to guide the affairs of his party that it will not directly hamper and hinder Congress work. Even when there was no party, the Council party then in embryo blocked the progress in certain districts. It would be wondrous if the Das party would be a party without party-spirit. There is no doubt that this party will fritter away before the united will of the nation. The nation has declared in no uncertain voice that it is true to Mahatma Gandhi and that it is absolutely opposed to unconditional surrender suggested by the Council party. It is best to know however things as they are and be prewarned. For forewarned is fore-armed.—Yours, etc.

POLITICUS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE COUNT WINS THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.

The Ninth Extra Meeting of the Bombay Racing Season which was held yesterday at Mahalaxmi was another mid-week affair and consequently the attendance was poor. The occasion was graced by the presence of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd. Quite an enjoyable day's sport was provided and the dividends returned were pretty good all round. There were nine events on the card, five of which were for Arabs and four for Horses. The first two races were for newly-landed ponies. In the 1st Division of the Newly Landed Maiden Plate, seventeen horses paraded Ziab, Nafa, Delyar Jung (late Muzer) and Naseeb were all well fancied. The first named won a good race from Delyar Jung. Farhan, who ran prominently last Saturday, secured third place returning a good dividend. The 2nd Division of the same plate saw another large field out. Cock-Eye on his last run was installed favourite. Security and Isfoog also had a good following Security and Isfoog fought it up the straight the former just getting there by a short head. Zaidan was a good third.

The Bellasis Plate, Division III for 3rd Division Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, was the next event on the card. White Rose, the favourite, won from a large field. Honeysuckle and Frosty Face finished second and third respectively.

The 2nd Division of the same plate saw Vagrant, a hot favourite, a winner from Hilal. Nasaralla moved up late and secured third place. It was a close finish as only a neck separated first and second, and a short head second and third.

Only King of the Ring declined in the Rockhampton Plate of 1 mile—a handicap for horses in the 3rd Division. Knight of Clonmel went favourite. The Minx was by no means neglected. The former gave his backers no cause for anxiety as he won comfortably in the record timing of 1.38 3/5 seconds. Brixworth, that great four-year old of the 1st Division cut the distance a few weeks ago in 1.38 4/5 seconds. It is high time that Knight of Clonmel were transferred to the 2nd Division where he is sure to do well. The Minx placed a fair second and Some Scribe third.

The Doncaster Plate of 1½ miles provided the sensation of the day when Rock Dew won and returned the handsome dividend of Rs. 514/8. Plaxtol, the favourite, made a gallant attempt but could make no impression on the winner Charles William moved up late in the straight and deprived Plaxtol of second place. The winner is by Rock Flint—Dew Star. Rock Flint was one of the best long distance horses in the United States. It is a pity Rock Dew's legs are not quite sound or he should very well in this quite sound or he should do very well in this country.

The Ayrshire Plate—a sprint event for 2nd Division horses was annexed by The Count who won by a short margin from the splendid little Joy Girl. The timing put up for this class was excellent. Belvedere the favourite collapsed near home. Mimi was third not very far behind.

The Croxteth Handicap of 6 furlongs, 47 yards, attracted a large field. Voltage, Sauce and Margarat Joyce were best fancied. The first named had the services of Morris and won a great race from Margaret Joyce. This was the most spectacular finish of the day as no less than five horses were racing neck to neck up the straight. Very short margins separated the first four horses from each other.

The Mahim Plate of 1 mile—a handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions brought the proceeding, to a close. Twelve candidates faced the starter. Tipperary attracted the most supporters. Ishallah was also much fancied. Silver Streak was by no means neglected and he won very easily by 3 lengths. He was thrown in this race with 8-11 as he only recently placed a good second behind Karikata with 8-10. Dartmoor tried to spring a surprise on the public but moved up to late to make any impression on the winner. Malta, a proved miler in Poona secured third place far behind.

The handicapping of Amin in the Mahim Plate in which he, of course, again declined is the talk of the town. Nothing can illustrate better the unfairness of the question than a glance at the following table:—

Karikata 9-12 for declining once 9-10.
Cessation 9-0 for declining once 8-12.
Dialect 9-8 for declining once 9-6.
Amin 9-8 for declining twice 9-8.

This alone would be sufficient comment on the whole proceeding. Fortunately yesterday's result has demonstrated better than any argument the soundness of our contention. When Amin was first handicapped at 9-8 in a race for horses much above Karikata and Silver Streak, we showed the absurdity of it. Karikata has won and Silver Streak has now beaten Dartmoor who in the estimation of the handicapper himself, is 2lbs. better than Amin. Any tyro can now see that, such being the case, Amin could not be expected to complete fairly with such horses. If the handicapper will still persist in giving Amin 9-8 he may do so. We are however, certain that it will not be edifying. No further comment on the subject is now necessary from us, for we can now leave the handicapper to act as he pleases.

Details:—

THE NEWLY-LANDED MAIDEN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1922, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won a race since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr Esa Mulla Sulieman's ZIAB 8-13 Buckley
Messrs S R Irani and B J Irani's DELYAR JUNG 8-9 Jones 2
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's FARHAN 8-8 Morris 3
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's Nafa 8-4 Bowley 4
Not run: Arman, Diamond, Taj Mahal, Muzyed Dijla.

Also Ran:—Sahab 9-3 F Huxley, Gold Mine 9-2 Sherwood, Naseeb 8-13 McPherson, Silver Cloud 8-9 Thompson Lucky Prince 8-9 W. Huxley Saiful-ul-mulk 8-8 Donnelly, Zubar 8-8, O'Connor, Merrily 8-8 Ahmed Ali Eed 8-8 Harrison, Nadir Shah 8-8 Purtoosingh, Simpleton 8-8 Raymond, Mahir 8-4 S J Meekings, Seaplane 8-4 Herbert.

The Race.—They were sent away to a fairly good start. Delyar Jung at once assumed command his nearest attendants being Ziab, Farhan, Nafa and Silver Cloud. Simpleton was running in the rear Delyar Jung was first into the straight where he was collared by Ziab who won after a good finish by ½ a length. Farhan placed third 3/4 length behind a neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 26 1/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 54/8 for win, Rs. 20/8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 95/8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 27 for win. Rs. 9/8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 37 for places.

Favourite:—Nafa.

Trainer:—Rashid Dakeel.

THE NEWLY-LANDED MAIDEN PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1922, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won a flat race since landing. W.A. (Landing allowance clause in General conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. T M Goculdass' SECURITY 8-8 A C. Walker 1
Messrs. Rashid Fadhoos and Hoosain Tamavi's ISFOOG 8-4 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Esa Mulla Sulieman's ZAIDAN 8-13, Buckley 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Don't Care 8-8 Herbert 4
Not run: Star, Rustom Machine.

Also Ran:—Cable 9-2 Meekings, Thamir 9-2 Ahmed Ali, Azambush 8-13 Thompson, Cock Eye 8-13 Harrison, Fala 8-13 W. Huxley, Halab 8-13, Bowley, Novelty 8-13 L. Jones; Mustarak 8-9 Morris, Khoopchand 8-9 R. Jones, Mujbil 8-8 O'Connor, Priai 8-8 R. Grace, Sultan 8-8, McPherson, Turkistan 8-8 Sherwood Kamel 8-4 Donnelly, Marked 8-4 F. Huxley, Rex 8-4 Raymond.

The Race:—An indifferent start. Zaidan was the quickest away followed by Isfoog. Don't Care, Security and Cable. At the 3rd furlong post Zaidan still held the lead. Zaidan was first round the turn but was soon joined by Isfoog. These two were fighting out the finish when Security came up in front of the stands and just managed to beat Isfoog by a short head, ½ length second and third, 3½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 26 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 73/8 for win, Rs. 18/8 Rs. 20 and Rs. 19/8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 9/8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite: Cock Eye.

Trainer.—Mohomed Ali.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division; 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners since 31st March 1921 once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, offener 12lbs.

Mr. S. D Magarabi's WHITE ROSE 8-10, F. Huxley 1
Messrs. H Hasanally and A K Glasswalla's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-5 Raymond 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FROSTY FACE 9-4 McPherson 3
Mr. H A Mahomed's Derby 9-0 O'Connor ... 4
Not run: Mundoor, Superior.

Also Ran:—Alder 9-7 Morris Scotchpine 9-3 Purtoosingh, Sammy 9-0 Bowley, Clinker 9-0 Herbert, Talal 9-0 W. Huxley, Ruby 9-0 Sherwood, Red Silk 9-0 S J Meekings, Narin 8-0 Harrison, Simri 8-10 Hewitt, Hadid 8-10 Ahmed Ali Anit 8-6 R. Jones, Faisal 7-12 Donnelly.

The Race.—As soon as they were released Frosty Face went to the front and led from Anit, Derby, Clinker and Honeysuckle. White Rose was lying in the bunch. Frosty Face was caught up at the bend. Here White Rose shot out and won easily by a length. Honeysuckle moved up very strong on the outside but failed to make any impression on the leader. 2 lengths separated second and third. 3/4 length third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 25 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 39/8 for win, Rs. 13/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite—White Rose and Honeysuckle.

Trainer.—Moosa.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1 000; second Rs. 300. third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division, 14 hands to carry 9st: W. I. Winners since 31st March 1921, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs.; offener 12lbs.

Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's VAGRANT 8-5 S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. Heath's HILAL 8-6 McPherson 2
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's NASARALLA 8-2 Harrison 3
Mr. [illegible] Cursetjee and D Kursandass' LAST DAY 8-2 R. Jones. 4
Not run: Bayonet, Delvar Jung, Ambassi.

Also Ran:—Toonah 9-4 Buckley, Sir Jamal 9-3 Purtoosingh, Bayrukdar 9-0 Morris; Nanah 9-0 W. Huxley, Aeroplane 9-0 Bowley Prince Charlie 9-0 Donnelly, Gun-Runner 8-10 Roberts, Tantalus 8-10 F. Huxley, Lord Durham 8-6 Raymond, Artisan 7-12 Herbert.

The Race:—They got away in a bunch. After they had covered a furlong Hilal was slightly ahead of Vagrant, Last Day, Nasaralla Prince Charlie and Bayrukdar. When they emerged into the straight Vagrant was a little in front of Hilal. Vagrant got the better by a neck after an exciting finish. Nasaralla and Last Day finished very close up, the former being only a short head behind Hilal neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 25 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 15/8, and Rs. 61 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 6/8, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite—Vagrant.

Trainer—A M Shamlan.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. M Goculdass' KNIGHT OF CLONMEL 9-6, A C Walker 1
Mr. A. Gedda's' THE MINX 8-4 Thompson ... 2
Mr. Vernon's SOME SCRIBE 8-9 Morris 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Bohea 8-6 R. Jones 4
Not run: King of the Ring, Mandarin.

Also Ran:—South Notts 9-9 McPherson, Gipsy's Advice 8-4 Harrison, Roi Grison 8-9 Bowley, Sunnygama 8-2 Meekings, Royal Jewel 8-0 O'Connor Lomo 8-0, Donaelly, Overseas 7-4 Sherwood, The Lily 7-2 E S Grace.

The Race.—They were sent away to a good start. Overseas getting away last. Bohea showed the way to The Minx, South Notts, Knight of Clonmel, Some Scribe and Roi Grison. At the 3rd furlongs The Minx drew level with the leader, Knight of Clonmel near up on the rails. The Minx was the first up the straight but she succumbed to the challenge of Knight of Clonmel who won pretty comfortably by 1½ lengths. Some Scribe was 3½ lengths behind The Minx. a neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 38 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 21/8 for win, Rs. 12/8 Rs 12/8 and Rs. 38 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win Rs 6/8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite.—Knight of Clonmel.

Trainer.—J. Robinson.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

A Handicap Sweepstake for all horses of Rs. 100 each with a further Rs. 50 each for starters, with Rs. 7,500 added from the fund, of which the Sweepstake and Rs. 4,500 will go to the owner of the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second; and Rs. 1 000 to the third.

Mr. C N Wadia's ROCK DEW 8-2 Herbert 1
Mr. Darcy's CHARLES WILLIAM 7-2 R. Jones 2
Capt. J. B Browne's PLAXTOL 9-0 Buckley ... 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemoine 8-2 A C Walker ... 4

Also Ran:—Marmion 8-12 McPherson, Blackwater 7-12, Sherwood, Silver Saint 8-12 Harrison, Lady Cleopatra 8-6 Morris, Ragazzo 8-6 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—When they came past the members' stand the order was Rock Dew, Plaxtol, Blackwater, Charles William and Lemoine. Silver Saint was running last. At the mile Rock Dew still held the lead, the others were now bunched up. At the 3rd furlong Plaxtol moved up but Rock Dew was still a good way in front. As they came into the straight Rock Dew was given his head and he went away an easy winner by 2 lengths, Charles William moved up strong and beat Plaxtol for second place by 1 length, 1½ lengths third and fourth.

Time.—2min. 35 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 514/8 for win, Rs. 56, Rs. 33/8, Rs. 13 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 211 for win, Rs 28/8, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Favourite.—Plaxtol.

Trainer:—J E Malone.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' THE COUNT 8-7 A C. Walker 1
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's JOY GIRL 9-1 W. Huxley 2
Mr. Clement Vaz's MIMI 8-0 McPherson ... 3
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Belvedere 9-2 S. J. Meekings 4
Not run: Happy Times.

Also Ran:—Brioche 8-12 Herbert, Canterbury Lamb 8-10 Morris, Volsure 8-2 Harrison, Zea 8-4 Bowley, Belle Syme 7-5 O'Connor. Flight Errant 7-4 Sherwood.

The Race.—They raced in a bunch for the greater part of the journey. About two furlongs from home Joy Girl held the lead from Mimi, Belvedere and The Count. Nearing the post The Count shot out and beat Joy Girl by a head 1¼ lengths, ½ length.

Time.—59 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 100/8 for win. Rs. 25/8, Rs. 12, and Rs. 17 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 12/8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Favourite.—Joy Girl.

Trainer.—J Robinson.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses that have not won a flat Race value Rs. 2,000 or over since March 31st, 1921.

Mr P. G. Singhanee's VOLTAGE 7-13 Morris 1
Mr S N Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE 9-9 W. Huxley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CAPSTAN 8-5 F. Huxley ... 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sauce 7-12 A C Walker ... 4
Not run: Happy Times, St. Simon's Fancy, Coryste.

Also Ran:—Atrocity 8-11 Thompson, Aquilegia 8-5 Herbert, King of the Ring 8-5 Bowley, Ceremony 8-4 Purtoosingh, Woorali 7-11 O'Connor, Ho Ho 7-9 R. Joines, Percival 7-8 Sherwood, Unruly 7-6 Harrison Irrigate 7-4 Grace, Lady Rita 7-0 Donnelly.

The Race.—The start was none too good. Voltage showed the way to Sauce Capstan, Lady Rita and Woorali. Margaret Joyce was lying in the bunch. Up the straight Voltage, Capstan and Sauce were fighting out the issue. Margaret Joyce moved up very strong but did not get an opening. Won by ½ neck, ½ neck, head.

Time.—1 min. 15 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 36/8 for win, Rs. 14/8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 52 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. Rs. 8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 38/8 for places.

Favourite.—Voltage.

Trainer.—T Ferguson (Jnr.)

THE MAHIM PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. H. R. Shah's SILVER STREAK 8-11 Morris 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 9-10 Hewitt 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's MALTA 8-0 Thompson 3
Mr. Heath's Kelvin Boy 7-10 A C Walker ... 4
Not run: California, Leopold.

Also Ran:—Tipperary 9-3 W Huxley, Andolis 9-0, Harrison, Red Flower 8-3 Herbert, Ishallah 8-3 Purtoosing; Shums 8-1 Raymond, Peninsula 7-6 Donnelly, Sooria 7-4 O'Connor. Good Star 7-0 R. Jones.

The Race.—Silver Streak took a flying start and held a good lead from Red Flower, Kelvin Boy, Dartmoor and Malta. At the 3rd furlong the order was unchanged. Silver Streak maintained his lead and won hard held by 3 lengths. Dartmoor tried to make a show but was too late. 1½ lengths separated second and third, 1½ lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 49 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 47/8 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 79 and Rs. 41 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. for win Rs. 10, Rs. 25, and Rs. 16 for places.

Favourite.—Tipperary.

Trainer: Moosa.

CALCUTTA RACES

2ND MEETING—3RD DAY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

CLYDE PLATE.—Division 2. Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300 Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Gujadhar's GLEN LUSSET 8-7 Baker 1
Mr. Collingwood's FIB 9-3 Hutchins 2
Mr. B. Alis's DOUBLE WIN 8-5 Harrison 3
Mr. Dee's GLASSINGTON 8-2 Barnet 4
Totalisators paid Rs. 228 win and Rs. 64, 25 and 39½ places.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winners Rs. 5.000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,500. Handicap steeplechase for horses.

Messrs. Gregson and O'Cock's UGLY GOSLING 12-4 Pearce 1
Messrs. Byass and Sheppard's LESTO 8-7 Callanan 2
Col. Comdt. Poole and Maj Marriot's TRAVELLER 9-0 Bloss 3
Totalisators paid Rs. 19½ win and Rs. 15½ and 23½ places.

HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000 second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for horses in second division.

Mr. Thaddeus' RED QUILL 9-0 Ruiz 1
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON 7-12 Stokes ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's CRENIDES 8-8 Townsend... 3
Mr. Avasias's CRAB APPLE 7-12 Stokes ... 4
Totalisators paid Rs. 24 win and Rs. 15 and 18-8 places.

PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000 second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. Handicap or horses in first and second divisions.

Mr. Sam's ORANGE WILLIAM 9-7 Bullock 1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WEDDING RING 8-9 O'Brien 2
Mr. Thomas Jack's 7-9 NORTHMORE 3
Mr. Galstaun's SIMONS CHOICE 8-10 Dobie 4
Totalisators paid Rs. 81-8 win and Rs. 20-8 13 and 20 places.

KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Division 2 distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Galstaun's APLOOK 8-13 Townsend ... 1
Mr. Thaddeus' GOLD REEF 8-11 Ruiz 2
M. Dee's SAVVY 8-5 Barnett 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY 8-4 O'Brien 4
Totalisators paid Rs. 134-8 win and Rs. 42 22-8 and 30-8 places.

KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Division 3 distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3.000 second Rs. 1.000 third Rs. 5.000. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 8-4 O'Brien 1
Raikut of Baikanthpore's SALTPETRE 8-11 Walker 2
Mr. Mullick's VERLAND ROSE 8-12 Harrison 3
Mr. Galstaun's LILY OF THE VALLEY 8-13 Townsend 4
Totalisators paid Rs. 43 win and Rs. 16, 55/8 and 14 places.

CLYDE PLATE.—Division 1 distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 790 third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Mclaren's DEVAS VALE 8-3 Dobie ... 1
Messrs. Gregory and Yoonoo's CYMERALD 8-9 Clarke 2
Messrs. Byas's and Sheppherd's OXCROFT 8-0 Bond 3
Totalisators paid Rs. 41 win and Rs. 15-8 28 16-8 places.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Last Saturday's races which were postponed owing to heavy rain will be run on next Saturday 20th instant with no change in horses.

DOMINION HOME RULE FOR BURMA,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

The Annual general meeting of the All-Burma Home Rule League resolved on the proposals of Mr. Oottama to carry on a fight of the people of Burma to secure Home Rule on Australian and Canadian lines.

A NOTORIOUS MAHSUD OUTLAW HANGED.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 17.

It is reported that Dilasa, the notorious Mahsud outlaw whose last and worst crime was the cold blooded murder of a Sikh motor driver on the Bannu Dera Ismail Khan Road on 11th November and who was captured by the constabulary on the 23rd December, was executed at Dera Ismail Khan on 11th instant.

SURPLUS OFFICERS TO I. C S.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

It is officially announced that an examination of surplus officers of the Indian Army for appointment to the Indian Civil Service will be held on the 1st March 1923 at Calcutta and Lahore.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Newbold and Suhrawady, the Advocate-General, on behalf of the Bengal Government applied for admission of an appeal against the acquittal of H. P. Blackburn, an accused in the Munitions Board Case. In this case four accused were charged with conspiracy to cheat and cheating in connection with the supply of stores to the Munitions Board. The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Billinghurst and Michael and acquitted Stoddard and Blackburn. The convicted men appealed to the High Court. Of the two acquitted accused Government to-day appealed against the order of acquittal so far as Blackburn was concerned. Their Lordships admitted the appeal which will be heard along with the appeal filed by Billinghurst and Michael.

BANQUET TO SIR T. B. SAPRU.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy gave a large banquet to-night in honour of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the retired Law Member, when the company included Sir Rawlinson, Lord Inchcape and eighty guests. Lord Reading paid a tribute to the services of Dr. Sapru as Law Member and Member of the Executive Council, testified to the respect, esteem, admiration and affection they felt for him and alluded to the judgment, sanity and wisdom of his services. His Excellency then referred to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's devotion to the cause of India and loyalty to the King Emperor and said he had no racial or communal bias. His complete honesty of purpose was to hold the scales even and the outstanding feature was his devotion to India herself. Personally Lord Reading felt most sorry that Sir Sapru's retirement was due to reasons of health. Dr. Sapru, replying, observed he could not have wished for a higher tribute and recognition than from the late Chief Justice of England and present Viceroy of India. Even when he had differed from his colleagues they had shown the utmost consideration to his views. Concluding Sir Tej Bahadur said that from boyhood self-government for India had been his ideal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

All sections of the market ruled inactive. Cottons were unchanged to the turn lower. Jutes, in sympathy with a quieter hessian market, were slightly easier, while the coal and the miscellaneous were neglected. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:— 6 per cent bonds (1927) 99/14.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 325.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 66.

Cotton:—Agra United 6, Bengal Nagpur Cotton ordinary 362, do pref 100, Dunbar 307 and Kesoram 9/4.

Jute:—Alliance 520, Benjamiln 4/10 Clive 35/8, Delta 450, Howrah 43/8, Kamarhatty 5993, Landsdowne 300, Northbrook 52/4, Lawrence 452/8, and Reliance 48/8.

Coal:—Bogra 5/8, Burrakur 36/12. Gopalichuck 10/4, New Tetturya 11, Searsole 13/8, South Karanpura 10/12, Sutikdih 9/12, and Talcher 8/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 10, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 1/2, Thornycroft 3/2, Associated Hostels pref 57, Behar Rice 2/4, British India Corporation ordinary 8/8, Mackenzie 2/4, Indo-Burma Tin 5/6, Madan Theatres 5/10, British Ceylon Corporation 4/10 and Pioneer Sugar 1/8.

Tea:—Bishnauth Tea 17/8, Hasimara pref 10/1 and Hathikhira 13.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five-thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling four and three-sixteenth pence.

Exchange:—Closing telegraphic transfer sixteen and five thirty-second pence and demand sixteen and three sixteenths pence.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DIFFERENCE WITH PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Dr. M. C. Javle presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the Bombay Port Trustees had prepared plans for the lay-out of their land at Wadala with roads etc., at a cost of about Rs. 41 lakhs for industrial purposes. The Trustees asked the Corporation to lay fire service mains on the land; they were, however, unwilling to hand over the roads to the Corporation or to make them up to the Municipal standards. The Trustees claimed that the Corporation was bound to lay the fire service mains whether the roads were handed over to them or not, and it has therefore suggested that a case should be taken to the High Court for their opinion in the mater.

The necessary sanction was given.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner detailing the progress made on the Tansa Completion works up to December 19, last. The Tansa Dam was completed last June, nine months before the expiry of the contract period. On the outlet wall the progress made by the contractors was "very unsatisfactory and likely to delay the completion of the works." The pipe track laying work had also made good progress. The Bandra creek bridge would take about 10 weeks for completion. As regards the Kashili bridges preparations for shipment of material for the piers were well in hand and the work has entrusted to Braithwaite and Co., The steel pipe factory of the same company was nearing completion and the engines were already erected. The pumping plans was also in the possession of the Corporation, and plans for the Sion Reservoir were being made and the site approved. As regards the distribution, a complete pitometer survey had been made of all the mains in the city and the distribution system had been redesigned "Alterations in the pipes will now be made from time to time so as not to disturb the surface of newly constructed roads more than necessary."

A copy of the letter was forwarded to the Corporation for information.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSSESSING REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad on Tuesday Sub-Inspector Sait charged Kaichu Kinoshite, a Japanese, employed as First Engineer on board S. S. "Saiko Maru" with being in possession of a five-chambered revolver without a licence.

The evidence showed that a Preventive Officer boarded the vessel on Monday afternoon and in the course of a search found a revolver in the accused's box.

The accused pleaded ignorance of law and said he did not know that he was not allowed to bring a revolver into British India.

His worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 100 and ordered the revolver to be confiscated.

THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTERS

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Ahamadawala, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Enrio Salvador Mascarenhas, a packer in the Cumballa Hill Post Office with theft of three registered letters containing currency notes of the aggregate amount of Rs. 440 whilst in transmission during September 1922 under section 52 of the Post Office Act.

Prosecuting Inspector Barodia conducted the prosecution.

The evidence showed that complaints were received that insured letters received in the Cumballa Hill Post Office were tampered with and contents of the letters extracted and others substituted. On enquiries by the Postal Inspector Mr. D. J. Panday, the accused was arrested. One of the complainants Mr. N. V. Mandlik stated that he sent a registered letter containing a currency note of Rs. 100 from Cumballa Hill Post Office to Mahableshwar on the 13th September 1912. He received a reply from the addressee that instead of a hundred rupee note he received an Islamic good wishes bond. He promptly reported the matter to the postal authorities and accused was arrested.

His worship committed the accused to take his trial in the next Criminal Sessions.

KEEPING COMMON GAMING HOUSE

At the Girgaon Police Court, Inspector Nyampalli charged Ramji Nagu and Gangaram Mahadeo with registering horse bets and keeping a common gaming house on the 13th instant.

The evidence showed that both the accused received bets on race horses in a shop in Erskine Road Cross Lane. Inspector Nyampalli marked a five-rupee note and sent it with the name of the horses to the accused for which a receipt was issued to him. The accused were arrested and on being searched slips of papers containing the names of the horses and the amount marked against were found on their persons. Also Rs. 31-6-0 in cash from the first accused and Rs. 44-14 from the second.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 300 and Rs 30 respectively.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of A. Viggins (45) whose body was found amongst the rocks at Jamshedji Bunder, Colaba, on the 11th instant.

Mr. Stanley Stokes, a representative of Messrs. Lipton Ltd. residing at Y. M. C. A. said he last saw the deceased alive at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th instant. The deceased told witness that he had lost between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 but he was not at all depressed. The deceased, one Mr. Taylor and witness had some drinks together on the 10th instant. The deceased had about Rs. 11,000 in the National Bank.

Mr. Gilbert Taylor, electrical engineer, residing at Y. M. C. A. Chambers corroborated the last evdence and said deceased had a good reserve in the bank and he wanted to take Rs. 5,000 to the race course on Saturday.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by drowning in the sea, but there was no evidence to show how that had occurred.

THE BASSEIN FORT PILGRIMAGE.

The annual Pilgrimage to the Bassen Fort and the feast in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia will take place on Sunday the 21st instant. There will be low mass every half-an-hour, from 8-30 to 11-30. The solemn High Mass will begin at 12 o'clock. Boats will be available at Bhayndar and tongas and motors at Bassein Road Station."

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay under yesterday's date:—

As the sale of Councils held in London on the 16th of January 1923, tenders amounting the Rs. 30,00,000 for Bills and Deferreds at 5/32nds were allotted in full. Bills and Deferreds at 1/8th and immediates at 3/16ths received proportionate allotment. Seventy five lacs will be offered next week with no intermediates.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gandhi Day meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20th.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Public lecture by Mr. G. K. Devdhar on "Co-operative movement and the masses" of the people" Prof. H. L. Kaji to preside. 6-15 p.m. (S T.) Prarthana Samaj Hall Girgaum.

CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Working Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at Gellabhai House, Chowpatty.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Khimchand A Mehta, Proprietor of Mehta and Co., Auctioneers is standing as a candidate for the C Ward in the ensuing Municipal Election.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party C Ward a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m., (B.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel in Dhanji Street, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Miss Bachubai Lotwala and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal election.

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Historical and Economic Society Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Moving Force behind Bolshevism" in the College Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 3-45 p.m. The lecture is open to students.

WILSON COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above society Prof. R. M. Joshi of Sydenham College will deliver an address on The vital point of the Fiscal Commission Report" to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m., in S.B.A class room of Wilson College. Students of all colleges are invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "Cooperative movement and the masses" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum Road, on Saturdoay the 20th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Professor H. L. Kaji, Z.E.S. will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s s "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 11-30 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

The P & O Mail Steamer "Karmala" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived London on Monday, the 15th instant.

JALABHAI DORABJI BHARDA MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the above fund will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at 10 a.m. in the Hall of the Bharda New High School to decide finally the question of the disposal of the funds elected Subscribers to the fund are requested to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

An illustrated Wall Calendar from Messrs. [illegible] manufacturers of auto-parts and accessories, Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

A foot-rule from the Katni Cement and Industrial Committee and Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

GANDHI DAY SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

Volunteers of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti will give a 2½ hour spinning demonstration from 6 a.m. to-day (Gandhi Day) to 6 a.m. tomorrow, at the Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi. Both male and female volunteers will take part by batches. In the demonstration There will be also a Khaddar Bazaar at the same place.

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Thier's History of Consulate and the French Empire under Napoleon, 12 Vols., Rs. 45.

Encyclopaedia of Britannica, 25 Vols., Rs. 90.

Imperial Dictionary, Ogilvie, 4 Vols., Rs. 40.

Books purchased and sold.

SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT,
Girgaon Road, Surya Mahal, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 18, 1923.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS,

The Municipal elections are approaching and agents are already abroad, busy canvassing votes for their patrons and employers, many of whom do not deserve to be in the Corporation. Now that the franchise is lowered the citizens of Bombay owe it to their city to use it well and to send only such men to the Corporation as would truly represent them; they should send men whose foremost ambition it will be to serve the people of Bombay, rather than to serve themselves. All these years with a few exceptions like that of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and others, a seat in the Municipal Corporation was used as a jumping-off ground for official favours and titles. It was the ambition of such members to serve their official masters and so serve their own interests. But to-day the citizens of Bombay are in no mood to tolerate these official hangers-on, and the city requires men of principle, sturdy and independent. If we are to make of Bombay a cleaner and better city, where the poor will have their share of the Municipal amenities, along with their more than proper share of burden, the voters will have to send only such men to the Corporation who will give pledges for their future conduct and who will be true to them, cost what it may.

A number of individuals have come forward as candidates, but the voters will have to examine the past record of such men before they trust them with their votes. The record of few men, outside the Municipal Nationalist Party, is creditable either to themselves or to the Corporation, which they tried to serve in serving themselves. There are, of course, notable exceptions. The manifesto of the Nationalist Party is already before the public and it contains nothing to which an honest and well-meaning man cannot and should not subscribe. Even those who do not belong to the Congress can whole-heartedly support the manifesto by giving the Nationalist candidates their votes. The manifesto refers to the municipalisation of public services. This is a question of great importance to the city, in view of the growing burdens which these service companies seek to throw on the shoulders of the public. The Corporation has been very indulgent hitherto, under the inspiration of successive Municipal Commissioners, towards these bodies, at the expense of the public, and the time has now arrived for the Corporation to take over these public services and conduct them in a manner which will be beneficial to the tax-payers. The finances of the Corporation are not at all in a healthy condition and expenditure is going up by leaps and bounds, without the provision of amenities in consonance with it. The "axe" has to be applied and applied at the top and not at the bottom. We have too many officers from outside India who are getting excessively high salaries and we feel certain that if an Indian agency is tried the burden of the people will be lightened a great deal. In fact, the time is ripe for such a course to be adopted. Efficiency does not necessarily mean high expenditure, but the Corporation has too many foreign "experts," and some of these can be shed without making the average citizen more miserable than he is now. The present and the past Corporations have been too complaisant in matters of expenditure—they have not always had sufficient courage to resist either the threats or the blandishments of the Commissioners—and steps should be taken to curb the extravagance of the executive. The money now spent by the Corporation, coming out of the taxes of all citizens of Bombay, is not always properly used and the people do not get equal advantages as a result of the expenditure. For, what are we to say of a body which cares little for sanitation, roads and lighting in those parts of the city which are most thickly-populated and engrosses itself in widening avenues in more fashionable parts of the city, in beautifying them, and in keeping them clean? Strangers who come to Bombay are wont to extol its natural beauties, its fine buildings and its fine roads. But these gentlemen have had no occasion to visit those parts of the city where the poor classes dwell where there are no good roads to speak of, where sanitation is neglected and where proper lighting is at a discount. The slums in the city are the worst to be found anywhere, and when we speak of Bombay the Beautiful, let us spare at least one thought for those poor, wretched slum-dwellers.

These conditions have been allowed to exist all these years by many of the present city fathers and are the citizens of Bombay going to send back those very men, into the Corporation, who have helped to make those conditions possible by their neglect of the poor? Are the citizens prepared to put their trust in men who have not served them? Few of the candidates, except the Nationalists, have put forward their programme of work. While standing as "independent" candidates and trading on their past "services" to the Corporation, no doubt they will get support on account of communal or other considerations. But the *intelligentsia of* this city has been enfranchised, and it is for the newly-emancipated voter to turn the scales by giving his vote with great discrimination and independence. These electors will have to look into the *bona fides* of all candidates, without, in any way, being influenced by the position or the name of these men, and examine their past history as Corporators. The voters will have to consider whether a particular candidate passes the one supreme test, that is, whether he is likely to place the service of the city before everything else. If such a criterion were to be applied by the electors to the candidates who are seeking their suffrage, we are sure, they will find few men outside the Municipal Nationalist Party, the members of which are bound by the pledges they have given to the electorate and which are now before them. We admit that a number of men, as their leader said in one of his speeches, have got into the party whose principles are of a doubtful quality and some people fear that at the very first shock these men will discard their principles, like their worn-out clothes. But we hope these fears are unfounded. We are also aware that some candidates, though not members of the Party, are staunch Congressmen and thorough democrats and these deserve to be returned to the Corporation. The voters of Bombay have a clear duty before them, if they wish the present inequalities to disappear. If their ambition is to make Bombay healthy and a fit place to live in, if they wish the municipal administration of the city to be run for the people of Bombay and by the people of Bombay, let them only send such men to the Corporation to guard their interests, as will give them pledges and stand by them firmly and truly.

ANTI-PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA.

The letter which Mr. A. T. Hoffert addressed the other day to our morning contemporary anent the anti-prohibition propaganda which a section of the Anglo-Indian Press has been carrying on in this country ever since "Pussyfoot" Johnson made known his intention of visiting India, constitutes a weighty but thoroughly well-deserved rebuke to these journals. These journals are never tired of telling Indians that the efforts of the United States Government to prohibit liquor have proved to be a dismisal failure, besides resulting in disastrous consequences to the people at large. Prohibition has succeeded nowhere and never will, these critics say: and they warn Indians of the dire consequences of initiating a policy that may eventually lead to prohibition. They belittle the efforts of Indian communities, long addicted to drink, to shake off the evil habit; they pour ridicule on the endeavours of the temperance reformers and even go the length of misrepresenting those who advocate prohibition as political revolutionaries in disguise. They misrepresent Indian history and wish to convince Indians that their forefathers were not so sober as the former believe them to have been. In fine, they have missed no opportunity of thwarting the efforts of the people of this country to get rid of the drink evil and have ever been ready to back up the pernicious policy of the Excise Department which is sapping the strength of the nation and spreading havoc all round. The testimony of Mr. Hoffert is unmistakeable. He writes:—

"Whatever else the people of India want, it is clear the vast majority want total Prohibition. During the past two months I have either been present or received reports of at least ten large mass meetings in Gujarat, to say nothing of smaller meetings where one to three thousand people were present to hear addresses or illustrated lectures on the liquor question. Among the Kalaparaj people the ban is on against drink. For over three months the village liquor shops of Vyara Taluka have been without patronage. It is a mass movement against drink, such as I have never seen or heard of in a Western country. Now is the time to help India get rid of drink! He who knocks against Prohibition is not in tune with India."

If it is necessary to fight Prohibition, Mr. Hoffert says, "let it be done by the Indian Press." Anglo-Indian newspapers have not refrained from attacking even Indian Ministers of Excise when the latter have sympathetically referred to Prohibition. These journals do not care to reflect how their advocacy of the cause of the drink traffic affects British Rule. As Mr. Hoffert remarks:—

"When the Bible comes in one hand and the bottle in the other, why should it seem strange for the Indian to say the latter is contrary to the highest teaching he knows, and hence the former cannot be accepted without question? For the representatives of Christian countries, so called, to oppose a reform which conforms to the teaching and practice of good Hindus and Mahomedans, is to put a stumbling block in the way of their acceptance of larger truths which Christianity is capable of teaching them."

Would that Anglo-Indian journals had a higher notion of their responsibilities!

Notes of the Day

"A Muslim Palestine."

An illustration of "the increasing solidarity of Moslem opinion," says "The Near East", is afforded by the recent visit to Angora of Sheikh Abdul Kader Muzaffar, a member of the Palestinian Delegation. The Sheikh declared that his mission was religious rather than political in character and that he was concerned with possible Zionist encroachments on the Muslim Holy Places. He had, he stated, explained the position to the various delegations from India, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, and other Moslem countries and they had promised to institute propaganda for a Muslim Palestine. Such is "The Near East's" version of the Shaikh's statements and the journal is naturally chagrined to find that Muslim opinion all the world over is solid in defence of the idea of a "Muslim Palestine." Our contemporary does not care to reflect that there is nothing new or outrageous in this idea and that but for the Zionist financiers who cleverly pulled the strings of the Allies during the war and who continue to pull them still behind the purdah, the idea of a "Zionist Palestine", which finds favour in official circles in England, would not have sprouted at all. Palestine rightfully belongs to the Arabs, who form the vast majority of its population, but British statesmen wish to convert it into a happy hunting-ground for Zionist adventurers. Even a jingo journal like the "Spectator" is constrained to remark that "Palestine appears to be the only country in the world, the inhabitants of which are to be deliberately deprived of the right of self-determination." There are, of course other countries besides Palestine in the grip of Great Britain, whose right of self-determination is being denied to them, but the "Spectator" is certainly rigat in saying that the principle of self-determination being deliberately outraged in Palestine.

Ignorance.

How profound is the ignorance about things Indian even in quarters which seek to enlighten others regarding Indian affairs is to be seen in the observations of "The Near East," a journal published in London, on the attempts of the authorities in Calcutta to tackle the "Goonda" problem. The journal finds some difficulty in squaring the action taken in Calcutta, i.e., the deportation of these hooligans to the places whence they come, with "the current conception of Indian citizenship." "London does not deport Yorkshiremen, or even Welshmen, who make themselves obnoxious" says the journal, "nor, we belive, is New York free to get rid of undesirable invaders from the Middle West. It is not wholly inconceivable that the example now furnished by Calcutta should be followed by reprisals in other parts of India, where Bengalees are exceedingly unpopular." The possibility of reprisals against Bengalees by other provinces is conceivable only by an ignoramus like our contemporary. One wonders where our contemporary got the idea that "Bengalees are exceedingly unpopular." It is no doubt regrettable that the Calcutta police should not tackle the problem of "Goondas" locally, but to conclude from this fact that Indians in one part of the country do not look upon Indians in another part as one with themselves in citizenship is silly. The particular action against the "Goondas" is taken more in pity than through any rooted objection to "up-country" loafers staying in Calcutta. If the general level of their education had been higher, which it is not, thanks to the educational policy of rulers, there would have been no need to deport them to their native place without bringing any definite charge against them.

I.M.S. and Ministers.

If any proof of the utter unreality of the "Reforms" were wanted, it is furnished by the official reply to the interpellations in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the appointment on specially favourable terms of thirty Europeans in the Indian Medical Service. The spokesman of Government had to admit that the Ministers were not consulted in the matter, though they were, nominally at least, in charge of the portfolio of Medicine and Public Health. Mr. Burdon, sought to justify the conduct of the Secretary of State on the ground that "the question of recruitment does not come before the Ministers." But it is not merely the question of recruitment that is at issue. The point is whether the Ministers ever complained that they were handicapped by the so-called shortage of European medical officers. If the Secretary of State goes on dumping European officers on the provinces regardless of the needs of the latter and the Ministers are to have no voice in the matter, would not Ministerial responsibility be a farce? The Ministers at present are in straits for lack of funds to meet the ordinary needs of their Department and, as we have seen in Bengal, they are even contemplating the levy of taxes on patients seeking relief at Government dispensaries and hospitals. At such a time the Secretary of State and the Government of India, in supreme indifference to the rights of Ministers and the plight of the country, waste the resources of the State. Could the mockery of the "Reforms" be carried further?

Frontier Operations.

Delhi officialdom continues to paint the situation in respect of the Waziristan operations in cheery colours. Mr. Burdon, spokesman of Government, declared in the Legislative Assembly on Monday that there was "a decided improvement" in the situation during the six months, June to November 1922, compared with the period December 1921 to May 1922, and he quoted figures of casualties on our side and of hostile actions on the part of the enemy in support of his statement. But he had to confess at the same time that since the middle of December last the Mahsuds had again become troublesome and active bombing operations were proceeding against them. So the position, after a year and a half of continuous operations against the Waziris, remains as it was. One day two tons of bombs are dropped, next day four tons are dropped and there follows a lull of a day or two as no sign of the enemy is to be seen. "Good results" are recorded in the aeroplane's log book when a dilapidated hut is seen to disappear in the dust and some stray sheep run helter-skelter. But the Mahsud sniper miraculously reappears on the scene the moment the dust blown up by the bomb settles down, and the toll of casualties among the operating troops goes on steadily as ever. The cost of the operations does not appear to be a deterrent factor in the situation, so long as military "experts" rule the financial roost in Simla. Whether the game is worth the candle and whether only the really guilty parties are made to suffer in the bombing operations are, apparently, questions of minor importance in the eyes of the "forward" party in Simla.

Calcutta University and Ministry of Education.

The Minister of Education in Bengal levelled a big gun at the Calcutta University when he tried to impose humiliating conditions on the latter as the price of the grant of two lakhs and a half he was prepared to confer. The recoil has been terrible. He could not have committed a more egregious blunder than to exploit the proposed grant to read another homily to the University on the virtue of keeping its expenditure within its means. The "Calcutta Gazette" gives a report of the full-dress debate in the Senate on Dr. P. C. Ray's motion to reject the grant which was adopted *nem con.* The scathing condemnation of the Ministry of Education at the hands of the senators must deprive the Government of Bengal of the last shreds of its reputation if it had retained any. We wonder whether, after reading the report of the debate, the Minister of Education exclaimed like Byron, "If all that is said of me be true, I am unworthy of Bengal; if false, Bengal is unworthy of me." As to the conditions, Dr. G. Howells said: "I first thought that they might be accepted by the University with a little protest. But the more I studied the matter and the more it was discussed on the Committee, the more it became perfectly clear to me that there was a spirit behind these conditions that was really dangerous to our existence as an autonomous institution." Dr. P. C. Ray, Sir Asutosh Choudhury and the Vice-Chancellor instanced the extravagance of Government on nurses' quarters and the ball-room at Belvedere and inflated salaries and bill allowances, while they had no money for higher education.

Strange Doctrines.

Dr. P. C. Ray remarked: "Strange doctrines of political philosophy are being enunciated. We are told that the primary function of the Government of India as well as of the Government of Bengal is the maintenance of "law and order." Hence they were very careful to see that only military expenditure and that of the police of the Provincial Government were provided for. Other departments might well be left to take care of themselves. . . . We cannot put up with this state of things. Let the Government abdicate its function if it likes." Homilies on economy always come with a bad grace from the Central or Provincial Government in India, themselves the greatest sinners in extravagance, and whether it is a nominee of the Government of India speaking in the Assembly of the League of Nations or a Minister in Bengal, they are bound to provoke retorts. We are not surprised, therefore, to find two lecturers of the University engaged in proving the obvious in the pages of the "Calcutta Gazette"—that police expenditure in Bengal has increased by over a crore during the course of the last ten years and that the increase is not at all commensurate with increased "peace, order and good government." "The Bengal Government claims the right of taking the University to task, if it has, in its zeal for the promotion of higher education, spent a lakh or two more in excess of its resources; but it evidently claims that it has no accountability to the public or to any other higher tribunal for the manner it has misused public funds in the name of maintaining King's peace!" "It were greatly to be desired", the lecturers add, "that there had been somebody to watch the watchers—some higher authority which could chastise the Bengal Government in the same undignified language in which it has needlessly chastised the University of Calcutta."

Dacoity at Malad.

The report which we publish elsewhere of last Friday's dacoity at Malad, accompanied as it was by the brutal murder of a Marwari boy, is bound to create serious alarm in the minds of all suburban residents. The fact that both the local police and the residents of Malad, though numbering hundreds, were powerless to prevent the dacoity and subsequent escape of the ruffians, shows to what state of helplessness the mass of the population have been reduced through the official policy of unarming them. The authorities are neither effectively protecting them against lawless elements nor issuing them a sufficient number of arms to enable them to protect themselves. That a brutal dacoity of this type should take place so near Bombay, so early as nine o'clock at night and in the presence of hundreds of helpless onlookers, is, to say the least, discreditable to those who, in season and out of season, dilate on the necessity of maintaining "law and order." With the increasing migration of Bombay's population to the suburbs, the depredations of the Pathan and other lawless elements in society are becoming more and more menacing. The only effective remedy against the evil lies in issuing arms licenses to respectable citizens more liberally than at present. Otherwise those who reside in the suburbs will always live in fear of terrorism and suburban development will receive a serious check.

Notified Area Committees.

We publish on another page a letter which illustrates the way in which the affairs of Notified Area Committees in Salsette are carried. In June 1916 the Notified Area Committee of Malad voluntarily transferred to the chairman, under Notified Area Rule 11, their power in respect of granting permission to build and taking steps against those who build without such permission. Rule 11 runs as follows:—

"Any powers or duties or executive functions which may be exercised or performed by or on behalf of the Committee may be delegated to the Chairman or to one or more stipendiary or honorary officers."

Let it be noted that in this rule the term used is "may" not "should" in connection with the delegation and hence it is on the face of it preposterous to suggest that it is always obligatory on the Committee to delegate their powers to the Chairman and that once such delegation takes place, the Committee cannot, if they deem it proper and necessary, withdraw the powers from the latter. As the correspondent rightly remarks, a body which constitutes an agent is certainly entitled to take back the delegated powers of agency from the agent. It is not merely to the Chairman that the Committee have delegated their powers. There are other officers as well to whom the Committee have delegated various powers. Does the Chairman of the Malad Committee contend that it is not within the power of the Committee to withdraw these powers and to prohibit the officials from exercising them further? The attitude assumed by the Chairman is clearly untenable. We hope the Malad Committee will assert its rights.

IN RUHR VALLEY.

FRENCH OCCUPATION EXTENDING.

RHINELAND AS BUFFER STATE.

LEADING GERMANS AS HOSTAGES?

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The carrying out of the requisitioning measures which were previously decided on began this morning in Essen. French attitude has considerably stiffened in consequnce of German obstructionism and there are signs that the occupation of Ruhr is likely to become less invisible and less purely economic and that German resistance will meet with very visible military pressure. There is already talk in the Press of taking hostages among businessmen and high officials in the occupied territory. The "Matin" foreshadows the making of the Ruhr and Rhineland into a buffer state in the event of continued German recalcitrance.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPY DORTMUND.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Essen.—The French occupied Dortmund at noon.—Reuter.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

DETERMINED TO CONTINUE NON-CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Berlin.—A German press telegram from Duseldorf, describing the meeting between the French military authoritises and the German industrial magnates, says that although the latter were informed that they were liable to criminal prosecution if they persisted in their defiant attitude they all declared that they must maintain the present attitude.—Reuter.

FRENCH THREAT OF SANCTIONS,

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Essen.—Forty German industrialists were invited and fifteen turned up to a meeting of French military functionaries at which General Simon threatened to impose sanctions in the shape of court-martial of industrialists unless coal deliveries were resumed to-morrow.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF GERMAN FORESTS.

COAL TAX TO BE COLLECTED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—Under the scheme of requisitions, the first tramload of coal was despatched to-day. It is understood that it was originally intended for Bavaria but was diverted to the West.

A Semi-official statement says as a result of Germany's latest defaults the French and Belgian Governments have decided to collect immediately on account of the Allies the coal tax hitherto imposed by the German Government. Italy associates herself with this action. The three Governments are considering the question of other penalties. Preparations are being made for the control of state forests, and the establishment of a customs line around the ruhr is being considered.—Reuter.

DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING COAL.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The occupation of Dortmund places the French in possession of the entire Westphalian mining area. The directors of the mines still decline to execute any instructions except those of the German Government. The first conversations of the French with the mine-owners and representatives of workmen demonstrate that there will be many grave difficulties ahead in obtaining the coal required. One owner in an interview with Reuter's representative drew attention to the large increase of the Bolshevist element amongst miners and referring to the mines occupied by the French said that workmen of their own accord would refuse to work. He added that the output of coal had diminished twenty-six per cent. since the occupation.—Reuter.

BELGIAN DEATCHMENT FIRED ON,

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Brussels.—The Ministry of Defence has received a report that some persons fired on the Belgian detachment guarding the bridge over the Ruhr and that the troops replied It is not known whether there were any casualties.—Reuter.

WILFUL DEFAULT BY GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—A communiqué issued by the Reparations Commission declares that it is unnecessary in the present case to ask Germany for an explanation because the voluntary nature of Germany's default is clearly established.—Reuter.

FRESH GERMAN DEFAULT DECLARED.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has decided there has been a fresh German default France, Belgium and Italy voting in favour of the decision and Britain abstaining. The default is officially declared as relative to the deliveries of coal, timber and cattle.—Reuter.

FASCIST MOVEMENT IN IN BAVARIA.

EXPECTED COUP D'ETAT ON JAN. 20TH.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Berlin.—Political circles profess to be most alarmed at the development of the Fascist movement in southern Bavaria. The organisation which favours dictatorship has been enormously aided by the French occupation of the Ruhr. The Fascist leader, Hitter, is credited with endeavouring to effect a general rising and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" cites January 20th as the date for the coup d'etat, which Hitter is contemplating.—Reuter.

TEMPORARY TRUCE WITH LITHUANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—A message from Mamel says that a truce has been concluded with the Lithuanians which will be operative until the reipt of instructions from the Ambassadors' Conference. Meantime a neutral zone has been established between the French and the Lithuanian forces.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN MEMEL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A telegram from Berlin says a Memel message declares that the Lithuanians have proclaimed martial law. Further allied warships are expected there.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

London foreign exchanges are most unsettled. French francs to-day were 68/95, Belgian 75/50 and German marks touched 76,000 but closed at 73,500. The Stock Exchange opened hesitatingly with fears that difficulties might arise with further extension of the financial chaos on the Continent, kut later the market strengthened again.—Reuter.

SLACKENING OF BUSINESS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

There has been considerable slackening off in business on the Stock Exchange which is attributed to fears of further French and German complications. Rubber was calmer after the past few days' indiscriminate buying. Exchanges were nervous and erratic throughout the day. Marks reached 80,000, but closed at 74,500. French francs were 63/45 and Belgian 75. Sterling hardened to 4/66¼.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Luxor.—More most beautiful objects have been removed from the tomb of Tutan Khamen including a splendid ebony and gold couch which was perfectly preserved. Several quaintly designed bows and arrows, a jewel box containing small decorative articles and small stones and an albaster vase were all subjected to preservation process prior to removal. Groups of English and American tourists and journalists who have kept incessant vigil over the tomb for the past fortnight were most interested spectators. Amongst those present was Major E. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes.—Reuter.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC ON A GREEK SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Athens.—A veritable death ship has arrived at the Piraeus from Samsoun, Constantinople, carrying two thousand passengers with sixteen hundred of them stricken with typhus, small-pox and cholera. This included two doctors out of the three aboard. Thirty-five dead were buried at sea and twenty four more died in the harbour. Greek health authorities ordered the bodies to be burnt in the ship's furnaces. Government have prohibited admission of any more refugees until the epidemics are controlled.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Canton.—Sun Yat-Sen's so-called constitutionalist troops have entered the city unopposed: the city is quiet. It is believed that Chen Chiung-Ming is preparing a counter-attack from Waichow.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales received the Persian Minister in audience to-day.

In the Scottish cup-tie replay Lanark beat Partick by three goals to two.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMULATES PLANS.

WESTERN THRACE TO BE DEFINED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 16, 7-15 p.m.

The Sub-Committee for exchange of Greek prisoners and populations in Turkey against Muslims in Greece has finally solved the question of exchange of civilian hostages and prisoners of war following the method previously indicated. The protocol relating to this is not yet signed, the Allies making it depend on the immediate signature and execution of the arrangement for the exchange of the civilian populations. Agreement on the latter has been reached on several points.

Remains to be settled the precise geographical meaning of the term "Western Thrace" of which the Muslim population will be excluded from the exchange. The Turkish delegates insist that Western Thrace comprises all territories situated between the Maritza and the Strouma while the Greek delegates wish to restrict Thrace to only the territories between the Maritza and the Mesta and administered after the armistice by the Inter-Allied authorities.

MUSLIM PROPERTY IN GREECE.

An important point which ought to be settled concerns the value of the property of the Muslims left in Greece which is estimated at forty million pounds more than the value of the property of the Greeks who will have to leave Turkey.

Bompard starts to-morrow for Paris accompanied by French technical experts to discuss with the Finance Minister the line of conduct to be adopted in economic questions. The French delegate will be back on Saturday.

TURKS AND GREEKS AGREE TO ALLIED PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lausanne.—Both the Greeks and the Turks have accepted the Allid draft agreement for exchange of hostages, civil prisoners and war prisoners. The agreement provides that exchange of hostages shall begin within a week of the signature and shall be completed within a fortnight. The exchange of war prisoners shall be on the basis of man for man and officer for officer The International Red Cross will control the arrangements for the exchange and the Greeks will provide all the ships and other means of transportation. The Turks wished to sign the agreement immediately but the Allies refused until the Turks had completed the exchange of civil populations.—Reuter.

TURKS AGAEEMENT WITH 4 ARTICLE OF PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Lausanne.—A meeting of the Sub-commission on the exchange of populations discussed six articles of the protocol. The Turks agreed to four of them and rejected the remaining two which are of primary importance since they include the definition of the categories "To be expelled" and "To be exempted.".—Reuter.

"ALLIES TOO INSISTENT."

TURKS REFUTE CHARGE OF INTRANSIGEANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lausanne.—The Turkish delegates Hassan Bey and Djavid Bey in an interview with Reuter, after a long conference with the Allied financial delegates declared that the Turks were not intransigeant but on the contrary considered the Allies too insistent. They pointed out that the Turks were disposing of their property and hence must be very careful what they conceded, especially as the Angora Assembly was a much more difficult body to manage than any previous Parliament in Turkey. They were, however, hopeful of an ultimate satisfactory settlement of the financial problem.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lausanne.—M. Barrere had a long conference this morning with Lord Curzon who entirely agreed with the necessity of speeding up the conclusion of the Conference. That is one reason why M. Bompard is going to Paris to consult with regard to the financial clauses of the Treaty. This will necessarily delay the presentation of the Treaty for a few days but Lord Curzon is determined that defenite results must be achieved in the very near future. Meanwhile a slight progress is being made. At meeting of the sub-commission this morning the Turks finally agreed to the protocol in regard to the exchange of populations.—Reuter.

BRITISH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALLEGED HOSTILITY OF TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Constantinople.—The wife of a British major who was setting out from her house recently, was arrested by the police and accused of being a harlot. The police tried to take her to the police station for medical examination, but the lady clung to a tree. The police struck her to make her loosen her hold. Luckily, her husband arrived on the scene and secured her release with the utmost difficulty. The police abuse all British whom they declare they intend to expel from Constantinople. The Kemalist authorities have ordered music-hall proprietors not to reserve boxes for the British.

No satisfaction has yet been obtained for the murder of the British soldier at Kassim Pasha a month ago. On the other hand, the Turks refuse to give up two British aviators unless they pay ten thousand sterling for killing Turkish gendarmes in the recent incident in Gallipoli.—Reuter.

"NOT YET HOPELESS"

POSITION OF E. A. INDIANS.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Nairobi.—A meeting of the Indian Congress Executive Committee here last night decided not to proceed with the "no payment of taxes" programme, pending publication of terms, but recommended nonpayment of municipal rates. The delay in publication of terms indicates the position is not yet hopeless, although the feeling is still as high as it has been during the past three years. A feeling of confidence prevails amongst the settlers.—Reuter.

EXPORT ALLOWANCES RE RUBBER.

MODIFICATION UNDERIRABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Colonial Secretary has informed the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya that it is undesirable to modify the present scale of exports allowances laid down in Appendix A of the Rubber Report, and has suggested that if necessary a fuller statement should be furnished regarding the recommendations, particularly relating to the position of small holdings.—Reuter.

GROWTH OF DUNDEE JUTE BUSINESS

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The newspaper "Financier" points out to-day that following the record in exports to America last year, the Dundee jute and cloth merchants report a big rush of business for the new year. The buyers are unable to secure adequate delivery, and looms which have been idle for twelve months will be operated again. The dock strike in Calcutta has resulted in the diversion of much American business from India to Dundee.—Reuter.

JUTE CARGOES AND FIRE INSURANCE CLAIMS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph", commenting on the fire in the British India liner "Mandala" at Hamburg, emphasises the risk of underwriters from fire in connection with Indian jute cargoes. Recalling recent similar fires aboard the steamers "Imani" and "Massud", the paper says that it is surprising, considering the cheap rate at which jute is insured, that underwriters do not get tired of these frequent fire claims. It would seem that they are almost unavoidable, and that jute is peculiarly liable to spontaneous combustion.—Reuter.

APPRECIATION OF INDIA GOVT. STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The "Financier" states that one of the most striking developments on the Stock Exchange recently has been the great strength of Indian Government stocks, the market value of which has considerably appreciated with much hopeful prospect of such strength being maintained. The recent advance is partly sympathetic with the simultaneous rise in British Government stocks, but, the paper remarks, it is also symptomatic of the growing confidence in the future of India, and it is significant that it has been quickly followed by a rise in the rupee exchange and the resumption of sales of India Council bills. Undoubtedly the encouraging news from Lausanne recently has been a potent factor in affecting the market favourably for Indian Government securities. Many regard the upward movement as most significant and as an indication in certain quarters of the strong belief that peace with Turkey will be established.—Reuter.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Geneva.—At the termination of its session, the Opium Commission adopted the report for submission to the Council of the League of Nations regarding immediate measures to be taken against the sale of narcotics. The Commission have decided to assemble again at the end of May to formulate amongst other things the exact definition of what constitutes legitimate use of opium.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S DEATH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

It is learned in London that one Coldstream Guardsman has died in Constantinople as a result of the attack mentioned earlier. British authorities with the approval of the Turkish administration, are taking strong action to bring the assailants to justice.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S STAKE IN OIL.

CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO SAKLATWALA.

LEGEND OF ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

(By Arthur Field.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Indian community has given a congratulatory dinner to Mr. Saklatvala, the Parsi gentleman of radical complexion who has already distinguished himself in Parliament. The dinner was a distinct success. The small but intellectually active group of young professional men and students in London has a series of affiliations with the other University towns, and all are uniting to create or revive a national organisation. An Indian conference will be held in London on the 30th December, and the resolutions to be discussed there deal with all the most vital of India's national problems.

It is a matter of congratulation that the most advanced groups in the new House of Commons should all include earnest supporters of India's national claims, and good friends of Turkey and Islam. It is, of course, true that there exists a Conservative type of supporters of the independence of Turkey; and it is equally true that this type of thinkers despises and refuses to work with "reds." As a matter of policy, the arguments for and against offending the moderates are of about equal weight. It will be a pity, certainly, to jeopardise the support of Turkish claims by the more Conservative and "influential" men and women in England. But to throw over, for their sake, men of radical or "red" opinions who fully support the same claims would be absurd. For, in addition to their approval of Turkish nationalist efforts, the reds are additionally in favour of Indian national efforts, which the imperialists are not. Even on the Turkish question, a noticeable difference exists between the two sections. The imperialists limit and qualify even their very calm support of Turkey by considerations of British interests, military and commercial. The Allied question of Islam finds this section even more dispassionate and calculating. When we get to the question of Hindu-Muslim union in India, Indian self-government, not to mention non-cooperation, the temperature of this section falls to zero.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT OF TURKISH CLAIMS.

Contrast with this the frank declaration of the advanced socialists that they support the aspirations of the Muslim countries, including Turkey, and that they stand for the freedom of India. Take the high-water-mark of radicalism, Mr. J. T. W. Newbold, M.P. He has, in addition to supporting Turkish claims and exposing the Mosul deal, made excellent contributions on Egypt and the Soudan. His last promise, before leaving for his Christians holiday, was that whenever anything should bring up matters Eastern he would talk straight out.

Now it seems to me that, however much a friend of Turkey may dislike advanced opinions or red oratory, he cannot discriminate between the supporters of the Turkish cause. If, in addition, he be a friend of the Muslims of India and of the rest of the world, he can still less consent to the exclusion of the advanced supporters. I wonder if the moderates ever reflect that a true-blue imperialist is just as high a mouthful for a radical to swallow, in the cause of Turkey, as the red-ragger is to the respectable Anglo-Indian ex-official. I think they ought to work together on any possible mutual ground. If, on the other hand, they cannot coalesce, some means must be found of keeping alive the work of both.

BRITAIN'S STAKE IN OIL.

In an article on "Britain's Stake in Oil" Prof. Sir John Cadman, late petroleum adviser to the British Government, says that to-day only about 2 per cent. of the world's production of oil is raised in the British Empire. Sovereignty, however, over oil-bearing lands is not essential to participation in the oil industry. British financiers have been largely responsible for oil development throughout the world. Lord Cowdray's indomitable pluck in Mexico is quoted as an example; various other examples of lucrative patriotism are named,—and finally we come to the justly celebrated Anglo-Persiaen Oil Company.

This Company was formed in 1909 to take up a prospecting concession in Persia. The British Government has since 1914 owned the majority of its ordinary shares. Its production of crude oil is expected to reach five million tons in a year or so; which is one and a half million tons more than the present total annual oil imports into Great Britain. Besides the refinery in Persia, the Company has another in South Wales, and is arranging for a third in Australia. "In other parts of the Empire it is co-operating with the local Governments in the work of prospecting for oil."

"The Daily Express" runs somewhat counter to the spirit dominating the Lausanne Conference, by some remarks in an article on Christmas resolutions. It says: "We particularly urge that foremost among these resolutions—as far as politicians are concerned—should appear the determination to clear up and clear out. . . . Clear out of unjustified entanglements abroad, which intensify the difficulties at home!"

STATISTICS OF "ARMENIA."

The "Express" correspondent in Lausanne adds an interesting contribution to the daring statistics of "Armenia." My readers will not have been forgotten Lord Curzon's 130,000 Armenians in Constantinople and 130,000 Armenians in Asia Minor. Now comes the "Express" correspondent with an Armenian population requiring a national home in Turkey and numbering *one million four hundred thousand*. Pretty good that for an exterminated people, who last week had been reduced by massacre and so forth to 260,000. It really almost sounds like a Government report on accounts, where a lost (or occasionally a discovered) million excites little wonder or question.

The dictation of world-reconstruction do not seem to have been quite successful. In one day's news I read of "Greek dictation tottering; warship ready to take them away": of Bulgarian star-chamber judges being arrested by agrarian insurgents: and of revolutionary riots in Thrace. The law-makers of the Entente have a rich harvest of anarchy already.

SPANISH EFFORTS IN THE RIFF.

Despite the tremendous successes of Spanish efforts over the Riffis (see recent reports of Riffian surrenders) the Council of Ministers in Madrid has definitely decided in favour of abandoning further military effort in the Riff. At the same time, this excellent resolution is likely to be nullified by the proposed policy of "pacific penetration." For the no-longer-unsophisticated Riffians are not likely to fly into the net spread by the fowler in their sight.

CR. P. CODE.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Legislative Assembly held its third meeting of Delhi sittings at eleven this morning. The whole day was devoted to further consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The chair was again occupied by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Deputy President. Public galleries were empty, with the exception of three visitors in the ladies gallery.

A question of Mr. Bhargava elicited information that since the removal of the embargo on wheat in September last thirty-five lakhs two thousand maunds of wheat had been approximately exported upto 6th January last.

USE OF FIREARMS.

Sir Malcolm Hailey answering a supplementary question by Mr. Rangachariar informed the house that Government did not propose to bring forward again any legislative measure providing that when firearms are used for the purpose of dispersing an assembly a preliminary warning shall in the circumstances be given. The Home Member added that Government proposed to deal with the matter by framing new rules on the subject.

Mr. Rangachariar: "Will the Assembly have an opportunity of examining those rules before they are sanctioned?"

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "No Sir".

NON-OFFICIAL AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The House then proceeded with the discussion of further amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that when under Section 56 a police officer authorises in writing his subordinate to arrest a person without warrant the text of the order to the subordinate should be communicated to the person to be arrested. The proposal was supported by Messrs. Seshagiri Iyer, Hussain Ally and Harchandrai. Sir Henry Monoriff Smith on behalf of Government and Mr. Percival and another official member opposed the amendment as superfluous in practice. They said the person to be arrested was in several cases informed of the reason for his arrest. When the amendment was put to the House it was carried without division against Government opposition.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

The Bill adds a new clause to Section 88 of the Code which deals with attachment of the property of persons absconding. Under the new clause any person except the proclaimed person could within six months of the date of attachment object to the attachment on the ground that the objector has an interest in such property and that such interest is not liable to attachment. A proviso is also added that no such inquiry shall be made if in the opinion of the Court the claim or objection is designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao moved for deletion of the above proviso and was supported in his demand by some speakers including Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon who in an impressive speech pointed out the impracticability of the provision. It was pointed out by others that when a period of six months was allowed there should be no proviso against the inquiry being taken up within that period. Mr. Srinivasa Rao's proposal for omission of the proviso was carried.

Mr. Rangachariar next moved for the addition of a clause to Section 88 of the Code with a view to provide that if the proclaimed person appears within the time specified in the proclamation the Court shall make an order releasing the property from attachment. The amendment was still under discussion when the Assembly rose for lunch.

Soon after the Assembly resumed sitting after lunch Mr. Rangachariar's amendment was carried Government benches crying "No."

The Bill amends section 102 of the Code whereby a person making search may issue order in writing calling upon respectable inhawitants of the locality to witness the search. Refusal to witness the search without reasonable cause is proposed to be penalised.

Clause 16 of the bill amends section of 106 Cr. P. C. which refers to the security for keeping peace on conviction if the trying court is of the opinion that it is necessary to require such a bond for keeping peace. The amendment to the Code proposed in the bill specifically lays down that for purposes of this section, person should *inter alia* be accused of any offence punishable under chapter eight of I.P.C. (offences against public tranquility other than offences punishable under section 153A I.P.C. or of assault or other offences in-

(Continued on next page.)

VALUE OF REFORMS.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

DR. SAPRU INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made to-day an important statement on the present controversies which is the first of its kind made since his freedom from official life a fortnight ago. The occasion was an interview granted by him to the Associated Press this afternoon in Delhi where he arrived this morning in connection with a dinner which the Viceroy gives to-night to meet him.

The salient features of the statement are an advocacy of greater freedom for the Government of India from the control of the Secretary of State and greater responsibility of the Government to the Indian Legislature, particular emphasis on the Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of the Army which he considered more important than any question of constitutional advance and the desirability of a definite programme for the Indianisation of the Army with a definite time-limit.

Dr. Sapru also expressed his opinion on questions relating to the Indianisation of the Services, the future line of an advance fiscal policy, the next general election and the Non-Cooperators' claim to wreck the Councils.

Dr. Sapru made it clear that he would not in any way refer to his connection with the Government of India.

VALUE OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The first topic of discussion was the reforms. Dr. Sapru replied "I think we should make a serious attempt at understanding the value of the present constitution and more than its potentialities. It seems to me, that it must be realised by the people and also by the Government that the centre of political responsibility has in point of fact though not in law been shifted from Whitehall to Simla and Delhi. The framers of the present constitution appear to me to have thought that it was desirable to have a strong Central Government and while I do sympathise with that idea and honestly believe that a strong Central Government is a most important factor in Indian unity and progress, I also think that what is needed more than any thing else is a greater measure of independence for the Government of India. The amount of control that is exercised by the Secretary of State over the Central Government is enormous. It is a real living control exercised from day to day and the basis for that is that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are responsible for the good government of this country to Parliament. In actual practice the position of the Government of India under the present constitution must continue to be one of extreme difficulty. It has got to satisfy an Assembly with a solid non-official majority. It has also to satisfy the rising aspirations of the country and at the same time it must take its orders from the Secretary of State. The present position instead of making the Government of India strong tends to make it distinctly weak and as regards the responsibility to Parliament, an average member of Parliament and for the matter of that an average British voter knows little about India and cares to know less. It is the diehard Member of Parliament who is interested in India or adminstrators whose Indian experience is wholly out of date and who are unable to visualise the day to day changes in Indian sentiment and Indian situation. It is for this reason that I am an advocate of greater freedom for the Government of India from the control of the Secretary of State and greater responsibility of the Government in this country to the Indian Legislature."

FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

When asked to state his view on the future advance, Dr. Sapru said "I am persuaded that the persent constitution cannot endure for very long and the question to my mind is how best to curtail the period of probation which is prescribed by the Statute. Frankly I do not expect much advance in the near future. At the same time I see absolutely no reason why those who believe in constitutional progress should not put their heads together and work for it. From what I have seen of the Legislative Assembly, I can say that it has given very good account of itself. It is easy enough to criticise it, but it seems to me that neither Government nor people had any right to expect that it would perform miracles within two years of its existence. I do not however, base any claim for further advance on the experience gained by the Assembly. To my mind the strongest argument in favour of it is the inherent weakness of the present constitution."

DIARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Being questioned as to whether he could indicate a definite direction for advance, he resumed: "It is impossible for me to be dogmatic about the line of advance. But I feel sure that it would be a great mistake to demand and a great mistake to give any thing like diarchy in the Central Government. The machinery of the Central Government is so huge and its parts so closely connected with one another that I am afraid an arbitrary division into reserved and transferred departments would throw it out of gear. Besides it would sensibly affect the position of the Indian members of the Government. I think the question of constitutional advance requires to be carefully thought of and worked out by a body of constitutional lawyers and experienced statesmen both Indian and British. The problem though difficult is not insoluble."

INCREASING ASSOCIATION OF INDIANS.

The interview then turned on the subject as to whether the August announcement promising increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration was being given effect to both in its letter and spirit. When invited to express his view on this aspet of advance, Dr. Sapru said: "I am a firm believer in a more rapid process of Indianisation. It does not mean that we shall dispense with the European element in the services, which exists at present. The question is essentially one of future recruitment and I think time has come when the Government in India and in England should make up their mind about the minimum of British element which they require in the Imperial services in future. As regards the Indian element I am distinctly of opinion that all recruitment of Indians for the Imperial services should take place in India with Indian scale of salaries and that proper facilities should be brought into existence for the training in India itself of Indians in the higher branches of administration."

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

As the conversation proceeded on the subject of the services, Dr. Sapru was asked as to what view he held on the question of the grievances of the services and the rumoured appointment of a Royal Commission, he answered: "I know nothing as to what has actually been decided by His Majesty's Government, but I am afraid a Royal Commission instead of solving the matter will still further complicate it and distinctly weaken the position of the Government of India. I do not see any reason why if there are any legitimate grievances of the Imperial services, they should not be sifted and remedies suggested for them by a Committee appointed by the Government of India itself. A Royal Commission appointed by the Secretary of State will, I am afraid, evoke much resentment in this country and although I do not profess to represent the services point of view, yet at the same time, I think the services themselves will not gain much by it and may substantially lose by creating a strong opposition in India."

Sir Tej Bahadur paused and resumed with greater emphasis than hitherto, "to my mind the question of Indianisation of the Commissioned ranks of the Army is even more important than any question of immediate constitutional advance. Without an efficient Indian army of officers by our own nationals Self-Government for India must be a very unreal and shadowy thing. It is for this reason that I have always laid the greatest possible stress upon the subject of the Indianisation of the Army being tackled by the Government of India seriously. I realise that we cannot Indianise the Army as quickly as some people could wish, at the same time it cannot be postponed indefinitely or for a very long time. If I were a non-official member of the Assembly I would concentrate all my efforts in bringing pressure to bear upon the Government to bring into existence a proper machinery for training of Indian officers in this country and if it involved any heavy expenditure I would willingly submit to it. The real thing is that not only must a scheme be presented without loss of time, but means should be found for giving effect to it seriously and honestly. The country is entitled to know from the Government what programme of Indianisation of the Army it has and above all it must have a definite idea as to the period in which that programme is to be fulfilled."

FISCAL POLICY.

A sthe Fiscal Commission's report is much in evidence at present and a decision on the tariff policy of India is soon to be taken Sir Tej Bahadur was requested to enlighten the public about his view on it. "I do not pose as an authority on fiscal matters", he replied. "What I should like to say is that without being dogmatic about it, I am inclined to agree with those who claimed protection for the development of nascent industries. There are far more competent men than myself in Indian Legislature and outside who can speak with authority on the subject and who can safeguard the interest of the growing industry in this country."

POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The conversation then drifted to the consideration of the present political situation in the country. Dr. Sapru declared "in spite of the fact that there is much in the situation to cause anxiety both to the Government and to the people, I think the outlook is distinctly more hopeful than it was some time ago. Barring of course some high Tories, I do not think that among the people of this country there is any difference as to the goal or as to the desire to achieve that goal speedily. The difference is one of methods. I do not most certainly believe either in the principle of direct action or in its expediency, but it seems to me that public opinion must assert itself most unmistakably in favour of fulfilment of the pledges of His Majesty's Government at an early date. The present constitution has not materially changed the situation. That a reasonable amount of pressure with a clear indication that it is not our object to go out of the British Commonwealth, but to remain a member of it on terms of equality with no desire to shirk our responsibilities and obligations as a member of that Commonwealth should secure for us the Dominion status or something very near it within a reasonable distance of time. I say something very near it, because I feel that the ultimate attainment of Dominion status depends upon our capability for self-defence and that may take some time."

COUNCIL CONTROVERSY IN CONGRESS.

Before concluding the interview, Dr. Sapru's attention was drawn to the position taken up by the Congress at Gaya and was asked whether he had any word to say on the Council controversy. Dr. Sapru said: "I would like everybody to do his utmost to make the next election a reality. I thoroughly approve of Indians of different schools of politics coming into the Councils. When they have come into the Councils they will probably realise that further progress depends on working the reforms and not wrecking them."

"But do you believe that the Non-Cooperators can wreck the Councils even if they choose to", asked the interviewer. "As for the claim that they can wreck them", replied Dr. Sapru, "I am afraid they cannot possibly wreck them. To my mind the Government of India Act and the rules and regulations thereunder amply provide for any such contingency. A mere policy of obstruction or wrecking far from making the position of the Government more difficult than it is already will substantially strengthen it."

APPEAL TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

Dear Deshbandhu,

It is with a very heavy heart that I address this letter to you. After the arrest and imprisonment of that truest of all Indians, the idol of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, the whole country turned its eyes and with the utmost confidence fixed its eyes on you. Deshbandhu! The trust of the people in you and your abilities to guide was so great that the nation with one voice acclaimed you its leader and entrusted its destinies to your keeping. It was not a light task for the motherland to find such an one to lead, to succeed a leader whose praises the world sings with pride. The speeches that you made immediately after your release, inspired your countrymen with the utmost enthusiasm, and all felt that no better choice could be made. The question of councils was already before the country, and the references by you in your speeches to the ancient life ennobling civilisation and high ideals of India, led us to believe that you would surely tread in the footsteps of that most illustrious son of India, Mahatma Gandhi. But your first pronouncement regarding the much discussed question of councils at Amraoti, came as a thunder-bolt suddenly released upon an unprepared people.

The report of the C. D. Committee coupled with your views creates many misgivings, and the country was sorely disappointed at the spectacle of its leaders advocating a line of action which the vast majority sincerely abhored. But there was a ray of hope. The C. D. report assured the nation that whatever the views expressed therein the ultimate decision would lie with the Congress. Loyalty to the Congress was the unalterable creed of all. The assurance coming from such esteemed leaders as Hakim Sahib, Pandit Motilalji and Syt. V. J. Patel, went a long way indeed to calm the disturbed state of feeling in the country, and to strengthen the hope that unity in the Congress would at any cost be maintained.

But the after Congress events have belied those fond hopes, and the country has the misfortune to be divided against itself, and that too, at a time when unity of purpose and action were truly necessary. When the highest rational interests demanded concentration of the nations energy, the country is faced with a division and frittering away of energy in unfruitful, if not harmful, channels.

Already the people are recovering from the shock and regaining the calmness of feelings. The proceedings of the Congress show that now principles and not personalities count with the people. A majority voting against the councils inspite of very able and strong advocacy by yourself and Pandit Motilalji, not so very long ago two of the foremost leaders of the Indian Bar, and reaffirming the programme chalked out by the Great Gandhiji, was a sight for the Gods to see.

Now may I know Deshbandhu! where the Congress differs from you except on the question of Councils? Is the breaking of the councils, so essential and sure, and of such significance that you can without hesitation or inward misgivings, give a go-by to the Congress decisions, and break away from them? It may be said that your party will remain within the Congress, but the country at large is unable to appreciate the difference of "within" or "without" the Congress. It is enough for it to know that Deshbandhu has headed a new party, and where hitherto only one tune prevailed, now there is a medley of them.

I ask again whether on this sole quesetion of Councils, creation of a new party is justifiable.

At the last Council election, it was only 15 to 20 per cent of the voters who voted, while the remaining 80 per cent in pursuance of the Congress decision totally refrained. Have you not so much control over the masses and classes to keep them entirely away from polling booths and bring a 95 per cent it not a 100 per cent result and thus very effectively smash not only the Councils, but the so-called Reforms also? While you want to go to break the Councils, your opponents in the Congress consider them self-broken.

Any how this is not so serious a question that justifies your disobedience to the Congress. I may humbly tell you that though I do not make a fetish of the Congress, I consider your step undesirable as well as unjustifiable. With all humility I request you to reconsider.

Even if you think it advisible to stick to your own programme, you will ever remain, I assure you, the same Desh Bandhu to us, and you will ever be enthrored in the hearts of your countrymen. You are not a bit less admired or esteemed on account of your views. But will you not see that even among the members of your own party, there are those, who do not hold the views that you do? Are the worshippers of responsive cooperation reconciled to total obstruction? Do they really believe in it? Do they consider it possible even? Now that you have formed a new party, you will have to devote your precious time in converting the majority instead of employing it to stimulate the masses to real constructive work, and so the establishment of Swaraj will be so much delayed.

There is no controversy or difference of opinion as to what we want. May I remind you that Mahatmaji once said "I know for certain that it is not legal subtleties, discussions, an academic justice or resolutions of the Councils and the Assemblies that will give us what we want. *We shall have to stagger humanity even as South Africa and Ireland have been obliged to.*"

Will you prepare the nation and carry it to such a height of sacrifice that will stagger humanity? If, apart from Councils, you give a programme that will bring about the desired result, the whole country will very willingly and enthusiastically cooperate with you. The whole country looks to you for the lead and guidance. Hearken to the country's call! Sacifice that will stagger humanity will give us Swaraj.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,

MANILAL VASILAL CONTRACTOR.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

DR. SYLVAIN LEVI IN JAPAN.

APPRECIATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Jan. 16.

Dr. Sylvain Levi, Orientalist, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Probodbagchi, Lecturer Calcutta university, has arrived at Tokio. He intends sojourning three months lecturing at the Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial universities and at Buddhist gatherings. He intends to work for enlisting Japanese cooperation for federation of Inter-Allied Oriental Societies. Interviewed, he expressed gratification with his Indian visit and his unbounded love for the Indian people who the professor thinks, must not only worship the Motherland but must also work "to strenuously", elevate her status. He speaks highly of India's intellectual leaders and also of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE GAYA CONGRESS.

THE "NATION'S" VIEWS.

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes: The Indian National Congress, once the most impressive organ of constitutionalism among non-self governing people, meets this week in the old city of Gaya. It will be presided over by Mr. C. R. Das, who would have been in the chair last year had he been at liberty, and is now the champion of a new nationalist policy. Mr. Das went to prison as an absolutist disciple of Gandhi. He is to-day, with Mr. Motilal Nehru of Allahabad, standing for the reversal of the Gandhi anti-political idea, the abandoning of the boycott and the full use of the political weapon by way of Legislative Councils. The delegates from some provinces are overwhelmingly pledged to the Das-Nehru programme which is certain to make a strong appeal to the Congress. Circumstances are in its favour, and Mr. Das is a powerful leader whose personal sacrifices tell.

* * * *

But the Gandhi element is numerous, and Mr. Gandhi is believed to be exerting his influence from his cell against all compromise. His delegates, however, are practically leaderless, and in this condition they are only too likely to follow the intransigient Mrs. Naidu, who, with her clique, plays the Childers part. Their argument is that any policy that goes against the continuance of the boycott, with complete civil disobedience as the aim, is a betrayal of the original principle of non-co-operation. On this the Congress can hardly avoid a destructive split. It is important to note that the the National Conogress is an entirely extremist body. The constitutionalists are now organised as Liberals, and their position will not be affected by the decisions, or the misfortunes, of the assemblage at Gaya.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY BILL.

MR. K. SRINIVAS IYANGAR ON CENLRALISATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Presiding over the prize distribution of Sri Meenakshi College at Chindembaram, Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Law Member and Vice-Chancellor, Madras University referred to the Madras University Bill introduced by his colleague Mr. Patro and said, after a careful reading of the provisions one might perhaps be in doubt whether the existing organisation, if money could be found, could not provide the same teaching and the same residential conditions in the University that in no way could be antagonistic to the moffusil colleges, one might also doubt whether in the matter of democratisation of the Senate the academic body had not gone too far and it might be equally open to doubt whether the new constitution, which had been given to the University, was going to develop the teaching side of the university. With regard to the moffusil colleges, he pointed out, they could not participate in the corporate life of the new university which would be centred in and around Madras. Further he remarked whether it was not desirable that they should part company and go on developing on the lines best suited to their genius.

"SERVANT" DEFAMATION CASE.

DISSENTING JUDGMENTS IN HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Kazi Nazrool Islam, Editor of "Dhumketu", a vernacular newspapef of Calcutta was charged with sedition. It was alleged the accused published two articles containing seditious matter. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The appeal in the "Servant" defamation case came up for re-hearing to-day before Justice Rankin. In this case the Editor and the Printer of the "Servant" newspaper were convicted by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of defaming Mr. Kidd. Deputy Police Commissioner in connection with the assault on a woman in dispersing a prohibited meeting. They appealed to the High Court and Justices Newbould and Suhrawardy differed in their judgment. The former upheld the conviction while the latter acquitted the accused. The case was referred to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Rankin, before whom the hearing was proceeding.

At a largely attended public meeting at the Shivajee Mandir presided over by Mr. N. C. Kelkar the future programme of the new party in the Congress was discussed. Mr. Kelkar declared his resolve to carry on propaganda till the minority was turned into a majority as reason was on the side of the new party.—A. P.

CR. P. CODE.

(Continued from previous page.)

volving of peace or of abetting the same etc.

Mr. Rangachariar moved omission of this clause of the bill as it gave too wide a scope and was also otherwise objectionable. The amendment for entire deletion of the change introduced in by the bill was rejected.

At quarter past five the House adjourned till to-morrow. So far only 16 clauses out of the bill of 159 clauses have been disposed of at three sittings and only 56 amendments out of 400 been dealt with. At this rate it is feared that this bill will swallow several days of a busy session.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Jan. 16.

Mr. G. R. Pantula moved an amendment which Government accepted and was carried. The effect of it is that under section 45 of Criminal P.C., the duty which is cast upon every village headman, village accountant and so on to forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station information which he may possess respecting the matters relating to certain offences was also by the section cast upon him for the purposes of obtaining that information The objection raised was that it was unfair and unjust to compel the village officers to obtain such information. The word "obtain" was, therefore, omitted and the word "possess" only retained

A long discussion ensued on the amendment moved by Mr. Nishikanta Sen which proposed that for the first clause of the section 54 of the Code, the following be substituted, first "any person who has to his knowledge or his view committed any cognizable offence or against who a credible information has been received or a suspicion, based on material facts exists of his having been so concerned," and that "any police officer may without an order from the magistrate and without warrant arrest" only such persons who are mentioned. In the amendment the change proposed in the first clause of the present section 54, involved the proposal that no such arrest might be made of any person who had been merely concerned in any cognizable offence also that no person might be arrested against whom rasonable complaint had been made and further that reasonable suspicion alone was not enough but that it should be a suspicion based on material facts.

Government opposed it on the ground that this section had been in existence for over half a century and that the judicial decisions had been given on the wording of the first clause of the section 54, which had crystallized its meaning and made it clear enough for all practical purposes. They further opposed the wording of the amendment on the ground of its being defective.

Mr. Subrahmanyam supporting remarked that the Criminal Law was not the law of Medes and Persians and urged the assembly to curb the present unrestrained powers of the police. He, therefore, proposed an amendment to remedy the drafting defect mentioned by the Government.

The discussion then turned on the amendments of both Mr. Sen and Mr. Subramanyam.

Mr. Subramanyam's drafting amendment was lost by 42 to 35 votes while Mr. Sen's original amendment was rejected by a very large majority, voting being 18 for and 48 against it.

Bhai Mansingh's amendment in respect of the clause relating to stolen property was carried without much Government opposition or division. By the acceptance of Bhai Mansingh's amendment the mere possession of the stolen property will not entitle a police officer to arrest a person but the person must also be reasonably suspected of having committed an offence in respect of the thing. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGESTION OF NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

MADRAS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The Committee of the Legislative Council which was appointed at the last meeting to report about the congestion of non-official business and to suggest remedies, has just completed its work and submitted its report. One of the important recommendations of the Committee is that there should be a meeting of the Council every month, irrespective of whether there is Government business to be done or not. As regards interpellations, the Committee recommend that the practice of distinguishing starred from unstarred ones obtaining in the House of Commons and the Indian Legislative Assembly should be introduced in the Council and that in addition to questions and answers being printed as at present and laid on the table of the House half an hour before each meeting answers to the starred questions should be made orally at the meeting. This will result in the disposal of urgent questions at the earliest opportunity. The Committee has further recommended a provision being made in the Standing Orders for recognising the class of motions apart from those of a ecommendatory character so as to provide such motions being formally admitted for discussion.

ADVANCE AFGHANISTAN.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 17.

News from Afghanistan shows that the Amir's whole Court together with most of the corps diplomatique is now at Jelalabad. His Majesty himself is staying at Daghman and visits Jelalabad frequently from there.

A number of French Professors have passed through Peshawar to Afghanistan. They have been engaged to take charge of the administration of education in Kabul and it is believed that a new model primary school is to be started under their direct charge. A French archaeologist is also on his way to Afghanistan.

Kabul newspapers publish an account of the results of the investigations of the Italian Engineer Mr. Ferrari into the mineral resources of Afghanistan. His report is said to be favourable as regards the prospects of working coal, copper, iron, gold, silver and sulphur deposits. Transportation, however, is likely to be a serious obstacle to profitable working.

FIERCE BATTLE IN DUBLIN.

OFFICES OF "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" ATTACKED.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Dublin battle raged round the Royal Barracks, the Irish Command Headquarters, and the offices of the "Freeman's Journal" were attacked. There was heavy firing in the vicinity of Government buildings. A shower of bombs descended in the heart of the city late at night. One was aimed at the "Freeman's Journal" office, but did not explode. Another burst in the garage occupied by the Free State troops. An ambush in Grafton Street resulted in a number of casualties amongst people in the vicinity.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEBT FUND NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Washington.—The Anglo-American debt funding negotiations have revealed divergent views relative to the rate of interest and the length of the repayment period. Americans consider the British suggestion for a rate of three per cent. too low while the British want a longer period of repayment than the half-century proposed by the Americans. There is some doubt whether an agreement will be reached before the British leave for home on Saturday.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington.—Owing to American dissatisfaction at British terms Anglo-American Debt Commissioners have failed to reach an agreement and have adjourned to January 18th. Meantime, the British delegation are cabling to London seeking further instructions.—Reuter.

U. S. AND REPARATION PLANS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Washington.—The State Department denies that it has authorised Mr. Boyden to present a reparation plan.—Reuter.

REMEDIAL MESASURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

That the Government are pushing on with schemes to remedy the existing unemployment situation by every means in its power was stated by Mr. Bonar Law to the deputation of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress this morning. He claimed that already they had done more than the late Government to deal with the problem on practical lines and declined to acquiesce in the request that he should convene Parliament earlier than arranged, considering that it would serve no useful purpose.—Reuter.

The Premier in his reply further stated that a committee of the Cabinet had been sitting continuously suggesting and considering schemes and the Government was prepared to be generous towards any schemes of permanent development or improvement suggested by municipalities private companies or syndicates and would lend money at a sympathetic rate to enable these schemes to fructify.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

The official returns of the Ministry of Labour appear to show that the extensive relief works organised by the Government and municipalities are already helping to reduce the figures of the unemployed. On January 8th the wholly unemployed numbered one million four hundred and seventy-three thousand which was three hundred and fifty thousand fewer than at the beginning of January, 1922 and showed a reduction of twelve thousand five hundred on the preceding week.—(B. O. W.).

A NEW AIR RECORD.

A new Daimler Air Express, with eleven seats, five of which were occupied by passengers, has broken all records for January for the flight from Manchester to London. It covered the distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles in seventy-five minutes which is equivalent to an average speed of one hundred and forty-eight miles an hour.—(B. O. W.).

ITALY'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Rome.—The naval programme has been submitted to the Cabinet. It increases expenditure to fifty million lire and brings the total personnel up to forty-five thousand. The programme provides for the laying down of five light cruisers, twenty destroyers and sixteen submarines by 1928.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO,

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the allotment of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's recent issue of 850,000 shares will be made on the baisis of fifteen and a half per cent to the ordinary shareholders, about six and a half per cent to the preference shareholders and the Burma Oil shareholders and about five per cent to the public.—Reuter.

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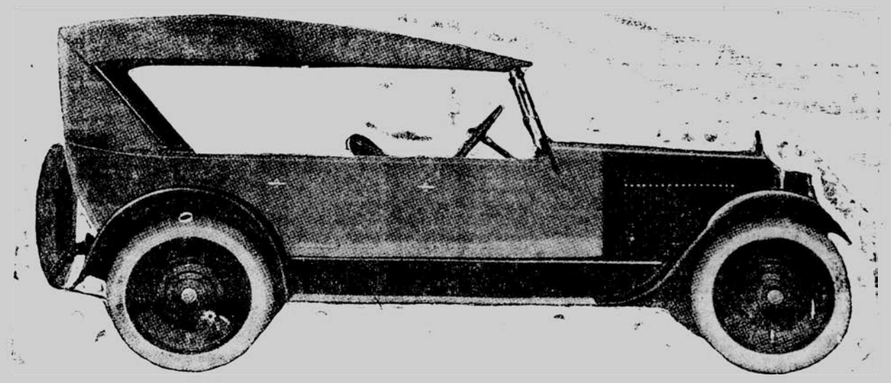

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RETRENCHMENT IN BENGAL

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR "CUTS".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Bengal Retrenchment Committee recommend a saving in expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,65,09,710, suggest means of increasing the revenue by Rs. 31,42,000 and expect that their proposals will involve a loss of income to the extent of Rs. 6,25,800, the net reduction in expenditure being Rs. 1,90,25,910. Their proposals include immediate abolition of the posts of one Minister and one Executive Councillor and of another Executive Councillor after the next elections. They consider that two members of the Council, one of whom should be non-official and two Ministers should normally suffice. The abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners is also recommended. A possibility of effecting savings in practically all department is pointed out and the total abolition of the Fisheries Department is recommended. The chief "cuts" are, in the Police Department, approximately 34½ lakhs and the Education Department approximately 36 lakhs.

"CUTS" UNDER POLICE.

Under the Police, the Committee think, there is room for reduction in the river, the Railway and the Military Police, also of the staffs of the Central Intelligence Branch and the criminal investigation department. For the latter they consider, a small central staff of detectives is required which should work under the immediate control of the Inspector General, the post of the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department being abolished by reductions. In the District Force, the Committee expect a saving of nearly 11½ lakhs. They propose to amalgamate a number of police stations so as to approximate to the number of stations existing in 1912. By this proposal over 200 stations will become surplus to the requirements with a corresponding decrease in the staffs. The Committee consider, the Calcutta police force is too large and too scattered and recommend a reduction of the number of the reporting centres and of the suburban stations. They consider that this step with the consequent reduction in the staff which will be possible and other minor recommendations including the abolition of the special duty allowances will result in a saving of over 8 lakhs.

"CUTS" UNDER EDUCATION.

Under education, the Committee propose saving of 4 lakhs by the abolition of the Guru Training Schools which under the present system do no practical good. They recommend the complete abolition of the Sub-Inspectorate as they think that improvement in primary education can come only from within the school itself. They consider in the present conditions there is no need for any but more general inspection and emphasise that the responsibility for advancement of primary education and inspection of schools should be left in main to local bodies to whom the primary schools entirely supported by Government should be converted into aided schools. The Committee compare the cost and efficiency of the Government Boys High Schools with those of the Aided Schools and recommend that the former should be deprovincialised and made over to the local bodies to be maintained as aided high schools. A similar action is recommended with regard to the Government Arts Colleges with the exception of the Presidency College, 17 lakhs are expected to be saved by these means. Other recommendations under education are, that services of the Inspectresses of schools should be dispensed with, that there should be no special Assistant Inspectors for Mahomedan education and that the grant to the Dacca University should be decreased by one lakh.

ABOLITION OF DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee examine the pros and cons of the case for retention of the Divisional Commissioners and come to the conclusion that while they do useful work its distribution among other officers in the way in which they suggest would lead to no appreciable loss of efficiency and they recommend tha the post be abolished. A reduction of 13½ lakhs is expected from the retrenchment suggested in the procedure of the Civil and Sessions Courts whereby the powers of the Munsiffs and the Sub-Judges would be enhanced and the Assistant Sessions Judges would dispose of a larger proportion of the sessions cases.

Referring to the expenses of the Legislative Council the committee suggest means to reduce the number of questions to be asked. The Committee think no emolument should attach to the office of the Deputy President.

Another proposal is the abolition of the Governor's bodyguard.

RETRENCHMENT IN SECRETARIAT.

Discussing on the Secretariat they make proposals to avoid the present duplication of departmental and the secretariat establishments and urge that the civil secretariat should consist of the Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary, Judicial Secretary and one local self-Government Secretary. They recommend that the revenue work now being done in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat should be transferred to the Board of Revenue. While emphasising the position of the Board as final the Committee recommend that a revenue court of appeal should be preserved with regard to the district administration. The Committee recommend readjustment of the cadres of the provincial and the subordinate executive services, the former being reduced to Rs. 200 and the creation of two definite services, the functions and duties of the Provincial Service being of higher order than those of the subordinate service.

A saving of over 3 lakhs is recommended under the head of Industries and the Committee consider that in the present conditions the Industries Department cannot be usefully extended beyond giving somewhat elementary advice and help to small industrial concerns and cottage industries.

A Rangoon message of January 15 says, the sub-divisional magistrate of Pakkoku has sentenced a Buddhist monk to two years and three others to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under the Anti-Boycott act for declaring and deciding at a meeting to boycott a candidate for the Legislative Council.—A. P.

TURKISH RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The appeal you have published on behalf of the devastated regions of Anatolia and your leading article on "Turkish Relief" are sure to move the hearts of all Indians—Moslem or non-Moslem. The appeal ought to move those Moslem gentlemen (e.g., men like Mr. Jinnah) who are not in the Khilafat Conference *for the time being*, but who have great influence in quarters, wherein rivers of money flow. Even as the Secretary of Marquis Curzon points out, the work of Turkish Relief is free from any tinge of politics and is purely humanitarian.

Allow me to make a humble suggestion in this connection. The other day, you published the letter of Mustapha Kemal Pasha addressed to Seth Chotani, which expressed gratefulness for services rendered and contained an appeal for further help The original letter should be printed in facsimile and copies should be sold to the public leaving to each purchaser the option of paying anything more than a fixed minimum amount. All the sale-proceeds should go towards Turkish Relief. This is not an original suggestion. It was tried with success in connection with the Tilak-Chirol case. It may attain greater success in connection with Turkish Relief!—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

DACOITY IN MALAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the night of Friday last, the 12th instant, a daring dacoity was perpetrated at Malad, when a Marwari's shop was looted by a body of Pathan dacoits who killed the Marwari's boy, and ran away scot-free with a loot of about four thousand rupees. The shop is in the heart of the village; and hundreds of people reside within the compass of that area, but owing to pistol shots fired by the dacoits nobody had the courage to approach the scene of the struggle. There were about ten dacoits and they were all armed with *lathis*, axes and fire-arms. One police sepoy and a Mahomedan gentleman were also beaten on the way. The passage of the shop was blocked on all the sides, and the dacoits had also stationed some of their companions on the junctions of public road. Such a premeditated dacoity with murder committed at 8 p.m. in the evening in the presence of hundreds of people, has caused alarm in the village. There is no security of person and property. Will not the Government be pleased to take strong measures to curb this growing evil at once? The local police should, at any rate, be allowed to keep fire-arms for such contingencies.—Yours, etc.,

GORDHANDAS MORARJI.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those people who reside within the precincts of the Notified Area Committees, Salsette, must have come to realise by this time, the arbitrary character of the policy adopted by the Chairman of such Committees. People are not consulted, and costly Town Planning schemes are launched without anybody's applying for them.

Recently, one of the members of the Notified Area Committee of Malad, wanted to move the following resolution in the Committee; "That the powers delegated to the Chairman regarding buildings by the resolution of 21 June 1916, be re-vested in the Committee." The Chairman, however, by his letter dated the 13th January 1923, ruled this proposal out of order. He refused to put it on the agenda, or assign reasons for such refusal.

The power was delegated under rule 11 of the Notified Area rules on the 21st of June 1916 and the said resolution runs as follows:

"Resolved that under Notified Area rule 11, powers of the Notified Area Committee, Malad in respect of granting permission to build under Notified Area rule 27, and in respect of all and every action that can be taken against persons who build without permission or contrary to permission, should be delegated to the Chairman of the Committee."

Owing to an arbitrary use of such powers, the Committee was launched into unnecessary litigation, and consequently had to lose money for nothing. With a view to avoid similar instances, and cases of injustice in the future, the aforesaid proposal was made. A body which constitutes an agent, can take back the delegated powers of agency from the agent. The Chairman, however, thinks, that such a proposal is out of order! What is the remedy? Will the Government explain?—Yours, etc.,

A MALAD RESIDENT.

PATHAN DACOITY AT MALAD

A serious case of dacoity took place at Malad on Friday night. A gang of about eight Pathans are alleged to have swooped upon the business place of a Marwari shroff in the bazaar. They were, it is said, armed with revolvers and other dangerous weapons. The cries of the victims brought some neighbours on the scene amongst whom was a Mahomedan who was severely belaboured. Three or four revolver shots were fired which frightened the neighbours so much that they had, in order to save their own lives, to keep behind closed doors. The house was ransacked and a large booty consisting of cash, gold and silver ornaments pawned with the firm was carried off. One Marwari boy was killed and two men were severely wounded.

The deed appears to be one of a very desperate character as the house was raided at about 8 p.m. when a large number of persons were seated discussing their business matters by lamplight.

The dacoits in their flight attacked a police havildar.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

On Monday morning a motor car No. Z 4716 belonging to Dr. Rustomji B. Billimoria was being driven along Queen's Road when Vithoba Succaram (12) ran across the road from the railway station side towards Charni Road and was knocked down by the left front head light and mudguard. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in the same car in an unconscious condition.

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